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TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1920

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1920



The House Organ as a Factor in Library Service

By DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

Librarian New York Municipal Reference Library

A RECENT book refers to advertising as "one of the great undeveloped factors in human intercourse and communication, a potential ally of righteous government and sound education, a disseminator of intelligence and good will." In the commercial field the day of the irresponsible "press agent" is rapidly passing; the country's advertising men have adopted "Truth" as their slogan and are busily engaged in the development of professional standards. Nor have American librarians failed to avail themselves of the new medium. The American Library Association's War Service "drives" were planned and executed with undeniable skill and results far in excess of anticipation were readily attained.

But tho few librarians doubt the potentialities of advertising as such, there are, however, many who insist that "there's many a slip" and that we have yet a long way to go before we can realize the best and most efficient advertising methods. They insist, with Sir Eric Geddes, that all action must be based upon an accurate knowledge of the underlying facts; that our advertising departments must be more closely allied with our research and statistical departments, if our advertising literature is to be truthful and therefore convincing. A little sugar on the pill, in their estimation, is a good thing, but it would be disastrous to community health if the pill itself were forgotten.

All of the foregoing has a direct bearing upon the recently adopted "Enlarged Program" of the American Library Association which calls for increased attention to library publicity. Such publicity may be "released" in a variety of forms, but the most direct and logical outlet would seem to be the house organ or bulletin which is issued by a great many

American public libraries. The object of this article is to study this type of publication in order to ascertain current tendencies and to try to determine whether there are any editorial and typographical standards which appear to be generally accepted. The information was obtained as the result of a questionnaire mailed to all American public libraries known to issue some form of periodical bulletin. The reports received cover about fifty bulletins of this kind.

CURRENT EDITORIAL TENDENCIES

The periodic bulletins of American public libraries have been published for many years, the earliest perhaps being the *Bulletin* of the Boston Public Library, which has been issued uninterruptedly since October, 1867—more than fifty-one years. The policy of publishing editorial matter, as well as illustrations, in such bulletins is by no means new. In an interesting historical note to the January-March, 1919, issue of the above publication, Librarian Charles F. D. Belden reports the early use of illustrations, including "facsimiles of broadsides and manuscripts in possession of the Library" and other interesting editorial matter of a similar character. The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library is well-known for its scholarly special lists and bibliographies and also for its interesting editorial comments which have appeared from time to time since its commencement in 1897. In fact, the volume of editorial work in connection with the publications of this institution has grown so considerably that Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, the Director, has found it advisable to appoint Mr. Edmund L. Pearson, who has had special editorial training, as general editor of publications. In recent years the tendency to publish

editorial matter has increased rapidly and considerable space is given over for this purpose in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; the bulletin entitled *Syracuse Libraries*; the *Monthly Bulletin* published in Los Angeles; the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library; the *Quarterly Bulletin* of Stockton, Cal., as well as in the bulletins of many other cities. In at least three instances the classified list of recent additions has been entirely omitted. Mr. John Cotton Dana for a number of years published *The Newarker* which became so popular that it was taken over by the promoters of the Newark Centennial, and he later published several issues of a very attractive bulletin entitled *The Library and the Museum Therein*. Mr. Adam Strohm's *Library Service* bulletin in Detroit is also without a current list but it contains editorials which are widely read in his city and elsewhere, interesting sections on local history, and special lists of wide interest and appeal. Mr. Judson T. Jennings, Librarian of the Seattle Public Library, up to October 1918, published a most effective weekly bulletin entitled the *Library Poster* which, like Mr. Dana's bulletins, furnished special bibliographies only, but which included well-written and fascinating editorials on library service, books and their value to different trades and professions, as well as many effective illustrations. The Wilmington, Del., bulletin, entitled *New Books at the Free Library*, like the bulletins of Syracuse, Atlanta, Springfield and elsewhere, retains the current list but includes special book review sections of high interest and appeal. New impetus toward longer editorial sections has come recently in the form of news material sent out by federal departments, the National Library Service and various state library organizations. Thus Mr. Frank H. Whitmore of Brockton, Mass., reports: "We have had a very good response from the Bureau of Education Reading Lists, a few of which have been published in the library bulletin."

LIBRARY BULLETIN STATISTICS

The various bulletins issued by American public libraries show considerable divergence both in physical appearance and with regard to editorial content. At least 19 libraries issue quarterly editions; 20 or more publish every month, and there are two weeklies and one bi-

weekly. The *Quarterly Booklist* of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, measuring $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ inches is perhaps the smallest in size, while the largest is the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The large majority of bulletins seem to fall between these two extremes—the mean being somewhere near 6 by 9 inches. There are at least 14 bulletins closely approximating this size, among which may be mentioned: Detroit's *Library Service*; Seattle's *Library Poster*; *Municipal Reference Library Notes*; the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; St. Paul's bulletin of *Business Books*, and the Atlanta, Ga., bulletin. However, where there is a great deal of matter to be published, the larger sizes, with fewer pages, have certain obvious advantages. The editions of library bulletins published run from as low as 100 copies up to 9,000 copies, and average publication costs vary from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per issue. It is difficult to discover any definite relationship between publication cost and the size of the community. Pittsfield, Mass., reports an expenditure of \$449.75 per twenty-page issue, while Syracuse, N. Y., with more than three times Pittsfield's population, prints a twenty-four-page issue for \$75. Eleven pages of the former, however, are given over to local advertisements from which, it would seem, some revenue must be derived. The publication cost of the New Haven bulletin is similarly affected: a local advertising man, in fact, publishes the bulletin for advertising purposes without charge to the library. In still other cities—Washington, D. C., for example—arrangements are made with local newspapers for reprinting booklists in pamphlet form after they first have been released in the daily papers. In Tacoma, Wash., monthly notices are published in the *Municipal Bulletin*, and Dallas, Louisville, and other cities publish their current lists in the newspapers, without reprinting. Forty-five cities report their publication costs as follows:

4	cities	spend less than	\$15	per	issue
7	"	"	from \$15 to \$31	"	"
7	"	"	31	"	46
6	"	"	46	"	66
5	"	"	66	"	86
5	"	"	86	"	101
3	"	"	101	"	151
4	"	"	151	"	201
4	"	"	201	"	525

Only about fifteen library bulletins have regular subscription rates (running from 10 cents to \$1.50) and where such rates are charged, except in two or three instances, the number of regular subscribers is almost negligible. Except in specialized libraries (Russell Sage, Pratt, and New York Municipal Reference Library) the bulletins are for the most part distributed locally, the average out-of-town mailing list being about 21 per cent of the total edition. It may be stated in general that where the bulletin contains special bibliographies of value (New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, etc.) or when interesting editorial matter is included (as in Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Wilmington, Atlanta and Springfield), the out-of-town demand tends to increase rapidly. Thus Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Atlanta, Grand Rapids, Wilmington, Los Angeles, etc., show a somewhat larger out-of-town mailing list than the cities whose bulletins contain no editorial section. In this connection Mr. John H. Leete of Pittsburgh writes: "I rather think the general matter increases the use of the Bulletin since the number taken varies somewhat according to what is in the general matter, and any comments made on the Bulletin have been about that part." In the majority of cases reported the bulletin is distributed thru the public library buildings altho in several instances it is mailed to library trustees, school teachers, city officials and interested citizens. Many libraries exchange their bulletins for those of other cities and a few send their bulletins to magazines and to publishers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER

There can be little doubt but that the printing art in America owes much to the public library for its insistence upon the importance of good typography. While the typographical appearance of some library bulletins is below standard—probably due to restricted income—in the main such publications show a high grade of typographical excellence. The bulletins issued in New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Chicago, Boston, and Springfield and Brookline, Mass., are particularly interesting examples. Much ingenuity has been displayed in the typographical graduation and emphasis employed in the "setting-up" of book-lists. The general practice in this regard seems to be as follows: main subject

heads of classification in black face caps, author's name and title in lower case with former accentuated by black face, and classification number in black face, lower case. Annotations, where employed, are run solid in small size type. The physical appeal of many bulletins is further enhanced by a pleasing composition of front-page type, as in the bulletins published in New York, Wilmington, Boston, St. Paul (*Business Books* bulletin), Newark, Brookline, and Pratt Institute Libraries. Front page photographs are encountered in the bulletins issued by Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Chicago, Seattle, and Somerville, Pittsfield, and Newton, Mass. Seals are used by Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburgh (Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny County), Providence, Buffalo (Grosvenor Library), St. Paul, Atlanta, Nashua, N. H., and Worcester and Fitchburg, Mass. In some instances illustrations of the first two classes are always the same; in others, new illustrations are used in every issue. Illustrations of one sort or another, without doubt, strengthen the popular appeal of the library bulletin but where expense is a factor the matter calls for serious consideration.

CONTENT OF BULLETINS

No matter how attractive the physical appearance of the library bulletin may be, its success will depend upon the character and value of its contents. A study of a great number of library bulletins shows that the original purpose was to furnish a periodical list of new books, for the convenience of library patrons. In addition to such information the bulletins very generally contained the names of trustees and officers, library hours and location of branches, and rules and regulations. From these original elements have developed two types of editorial matter. The first is illustrated by the annotations to the booklist and by special book review sections. Cleveland's bulletin, *The Open Shelf*, seems to have the most painstaking annotations—also very well written, but St. Louis, Providence, Brooklyn, Chicago, Syracuse, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Galveston and Brookline and other cities also publish extensive and interesting annotations. The longest and most interesting book reviews are published in the bulletins of Atlanta, Springfield, Wilmington and Syracuse. The second type of editorial stresses library service in general and urges the public to make greater

use thereof. Good examples of this type of editorial are afforded by the bulletins of Newark, Detroit, Buffalo (Grosvenor Library), Seattle, Pittsburgh and Grand Rapids. On this point there is considerable difference of opinion, some librarians maintaining that the bulletin should be confined to book news exclusively, and some stressing the importance of the advertising of library service as such. Some indication of the feeling in this matter is afforded by the following statements:

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, President of the American Library Association, writes: "I am fully convinced of the value of such bulletins. . . . When we do have a bulletin in Denver, its first aim, in my opinion, should be to provide information for the benefit of Denver citizens. The advertising which will follow will be valuable."

Mr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, writes: "I do not believe the public care about editorials of any length in a familiar publication of this type. I am convinced they prefer as brief as possible notes of an informing character which they can grasp at a glance."

Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, Librarian of the Toledo Public Library writes: "I have never believed very strongly in a printed bulletin of new books unless it is done upon a really adequate scale. . . . My preference is for a house organ type of bulletin. . . . It has always seemed to me that a special list on a specific subject which is usable for a considerable period of time is a much better investment for the average library than a bulletin of new books which is of practically no value a month after its publication."

Mr. Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, expresses his conviction that "the principal feature all the time should be library publicity and library advertising," and he continues: "I am an honest believer in the library bulletin as a house organ for the library" but "purely cultural flubdub does not get anywhere."

Miss Linda A. Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, writes: "Were it financially possible we should like to add brief notes on the Library's growth and activities, and as to the facilities it can offer."

Mr. Charles E. Rush of Indianapolis, one of the enterprising editors of *The Use of Print* at the Asbury Park Conference last summer, writes that he is planning to issue a bulletin and that he hopes to make it "a combination of information and publicity—more like a manufacturer's house organ sent to buyers."

Finally, Dr. W. D. Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, writes: "In my opinion we are not justified in using [our bulletins] for any other purpose [than book news] as long as we are able to make practically unlimited use of other local magazines and newspapers."

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

One of the most valuable off-shoots of the original book list is the specialized bibliography devoted to a particular subject. American public libraries have far out-distanced the libraries of every other civilized country in the development of service of this kind. Choosing at random from a number of recent bulletins, we may cite the following examples: a bibliography of "Opera Scores, Librettos and Plots," (Chicago); a scholarly list on "The Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery," (New York); a most inviting list on "Animals in Our Zoo" for children, embellished with tiny conventionalized animal sketches (St. Louis), and a well-chosen list entitled "Some Entertaining Collections of Letters" (Detroit). An interesting practice which tends to preserve the individuality of such bibliographies, is that of publishing them in the form of supplements to the library bulletin (or making reprints), so that the bibliography may be separated from the bulletin and filed by subject. This plan was followed by the New York Municipal Reference Library in the publication of its report, "Teaching Citizenship via the Movies," and has been adopted as a standard method for publishing future numbers in its special report series.

WHAT SHOULD THE CONTENT BE?

In the introductory paragraphs it was pointed out that the highest ideal of advertising is to express the truth in such fashion as to attract and command attention, and emphasis was laid upon the importance of an accurate basis of facts. A study of the bulletins issued by American public libraries shows that they have lived up to this ideal in the more or less arduous work of compiling and annotating lists of books currently received. As we have seen above, one or two libraries go so far as to question the utility of such lists, but in this their judgment is called in question by the prevailing practice of the great majority of libraries publishing such a bulletin. In fact, altho a well-known librarian (whose editorial efforts have had a nation-wide vogue) said, "In my opinion the

ordinary library bulletin containing principally a list of books is not worth the cost," he nevertheless added: "but I cannot prove this nor can I prove that our own bulletins were of any value."

Granted, then, that the booklist has its place, what can be said regarding the more purely editorial sections, which seem to be increasingly popular both with librarians and with the general public? If we are to judge by the prevailing editorial tendencies in such library bulletins as those issued in New York, Pittsburgh, Newark, Detroit, Seattle, Syracuse, Atlanta, Wilmington and Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere, our answer can only be that this tendency is to be heartily encouraged. A recent New York editorial on Library Americanization work was decidedly timely. Mr. Strohm's well-written editorials in Detroit's *Library Service* bulletin are an inspiration to all library workers; Mr. Dana's quaint epigrams and editorials have a distinctive flavor of their own, and Atlanta, Wilmington, Syracuse, and Springfield, Mass., are publishing book reviews which outclass those of many national maga-

zines and which are in fact a real contribution to literary criticism.

Librarians themselves are apt to look upon library bulletins as necessary evils, and they have generally failed to regard them as possessing any considerable value. But a sympathetic study of a typical collection of library bulletins cannot fail to reveal many things of interest, which plainly indicate the steady development of a new variety of professional organ. As a result of his experience in studying and comparing a large number of American library publications, the writer of this article has gained a deeper appreciation of a library activity which he believes is destined to become a factor of great importance in the library service of the future. What the ultimate bulletin form will be it is perhaps impossible to predict at this time, but it can safely be stated that, as a result of the honest labors of the past, all the necessary elements are represented in the different library bulletins now being published, and the character of these elements is such as to insure a product of which our profession may well be proud.

Talks on Timely Books

THE Pasadena Public Library gave a series of evening book talks, on timely books during the fall, thru the services of Helen E. Haines, to appreciative audiences which averaged 155 in number.

The purpose of the talks, was to extend acquaintance with current and older books in different fields of interest by means of informal exposition of individual books. Miss Haines confined the talks to the contents of books themselves in a definite and specific way, indicating their characteristics, point of view, quality and spirit, and usually linked one book to others of related interest, either of current or older publications.

The subjects of the talks were:

"Interesting Americans" which included biographies, and autobiographies of Americans.

"Men and women of yesterday and to-day" including biographies and autobiographies of men and women of foreign countries.

"The world to-day: contemporary history and topics of public interest."

"Studies and sketches, wise and otherwise,"

including books of essays.

"What book would you like for Christmas?"

Lists of books had been prepared and printed and were in the hands of the audience. These could be used as attractive short reading lists later. The annotations were very brief and often consisted only of a reference to some other book of related interest. The lists were limited to ten main titles, except the Christmas list, where a wider range seemed necessary and forty books were included. In all, including the main titles and references 131 books were presented thru the talks and accompanying lists.

At each talk the actual books were provided and were circulated to people before and after the talk.

The results have been the increased demand for very desirable books and the giving of inspiration and information about the contents of books to many whose time is too limited to do as much reading as they desire.

JEANNETTE M. DRAKE,
Librarian.

The Public Library as an Educator as Viewed by the Business Man

LIBRARIANS may just as well frankly face the fact that business men are not "booky" said Professor Stephen W. Gilman in his recent address before the Wisconsin Library Association at Milwaukee, and that even those who do not sneer at books do not read them when they have them. Seventy-five per cent of even the students in business courses in Wisconsin, Columbia and Harvard would formerly not voluntarily read the masterpieces of business science.

And if students in university business courses had to be beguiled with all the tact and resource at the professor's command into reading these and other business books, how much greater is the problem of getting the business men of your community interested in the business books in the library their taxes are helping to support. Therefore, Mr. Gilman advocates a new plan for handling business books.

In the first place, he thinks "the average librarian is not equipped to 'sell' business literature to business people." The librarian cannot be an authority on every conceivable subject and business is highly technical. Hence, he advocates securing the counsel and help of salesmen and advertisers to "put over" the idea of the public library as useful to modern business. He gives some suggestions for "selling" the reading idea to the business man:

"I would not waste time over the old timer unless he is the type of mature man who renews his youth every day and progressively resets his stakes and markers every morning. Go after the young man and do it after this fashion: Interest some business man to do the selling act—some one who knows the book and knows the selling art and is known as an authority. Get such a man to say to a meeting of business men that such a book is available. He must be able to ring the bell as to the worth of the book and what it will do for the business man. In every community there are business men who are looked to as key-note authorities—who know how to get men up on their chairs waving table cloths in their enthusiasm. A graceful and diplomatic note from the librarian to such a man will bring him to the library for consultation and make him ready to discuss points to be found in the book and fill him with enthusiasm for the subject. There is a subtle flattery about counseling with such a man."

As an illustration of the way one business man will heed the recommendation of another Mr. Gilman told of a banquet of insurance agents held a few nights before his address at

which the speaker was attempting to work up a whirlwind sentiment for new quotas. He eventually mentioned a clever book just out and forty-eight note books recorded title and publisher in an instant.

"Every community has its progressive leaders who have the ear of specialists in every business line and they are all human.

"Another way which I would try would be this: I would put a few high-class new books in a neat case near the cigar counter at the Athletic Club and other public places, properly labeled and accompanied by bulletins exploiting the contents and covered with advertising matter suggesting other books at the library. This sort of advertising is capable of endless expansion.

"Another plan would be to bring out through suggestion a demand to be made by business men for such books. You may say they do not need to demand that we get such books for we now have them and the problem is to 'lead them to drink.' Very simple principles of psychology are involved here. If business men can be brought to the point of saying 'We want business books in the library, We insist on having them.' 'We taxpayers do not propose to be deprived of our right to have the books we need,' 'We want a special room also in the library,' you can yield to these demands, giving them all the credit.

"These demands could be made through chambers of commerce, the Rotary or Kewanis clubs, executives clubs or the American Bankers Association branch or the real estate board or any commercial organization. If men can be induced to express a crying need and you conform to it, they feel that they have done something. If you provide a lot of books and exploit them they may feel that you have done something which is quite a different thing.

"Another suggestion has to do with a presentation to executives that they have responsibility for developing youngsters in their offices. Business men not only must see to it that properly trained people enter their service but that the employees keep at their training and are progressing."

Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and director of the A. L. A. Library War Service, is the only individual to decline the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the War Department in recognition of the "tremendous job, satisfactorily performed" of providing reading matter to the soldiers and sailors of the United States during the war. Dr. Putnam has declined on the ground that while he appreciated the compliment he is not any more entitled to it than are many of his associates, and that he did not regard himself as entitled to special recognition above his associates.

Humanizing Library Work

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK

Librarian Grand Rapids Public Library

WHAT should the American Library Association do to promote the welfare of librarians and library employees? The following is the substance of my reply to this question put to me by Mr. Milam.

First of all I do not approve of the distinction between librarians and library employees. Of course, I imagine that what is meant is the chief librarian and other librarians, but librarians who are doing what we consider as library work and who are in a classified or trained service should be regarded as librarians rather than library employees. We cannot put before the public the idea of librarianship as a profession when we call our librarians library employees, or any other terms that cheapen or belittle the work (or the personality of the people doing the work) in the minds of the public by the terminology we use.

The question of salaries naturally relates to this whole subject, into which, however, I understand I am not to go at this time. I think, however, that the A. L. A. should take the position that librarians should be on the same basis as to salary as teachers in the schools with the same amount of educational preparation and professional or technical qualifications. The Association should endeavor to set a minimum standard of salary, educational qualifications and training or experience for professional library work. Personally, I have long felt that the greatest handicap to librarianship, both professionally and in an economic way, is the lack of an educational standard for entrance into the work. I regard that as of more importance, for the larger libraries at least, than the so-called formal library training. I should like to see the A. L. A. stand for the minimum of education for library work as two years of college beyond the high school, or its equivalent; with the idea that ultimately it should be four years of college work or its equivalent. The idea that persons who do not have even a high school education can take a short course in library training, in a library or in a library school, and then stand before the world as professional librarians is ridiculous, and the sooner

the librarians of the country generally as an organization realize that fact the better it will be for the whole status of the work. We have altogether too low an educational standard for admission to library work.

With reference to the question of salaries again, and the thing the A. L. A. should stand for, we should not talk about a "living wage"—a term I resent, since it usually implies a mere physical existence. The thing that the Association should stand for as a profession is a "growing wage," an income which provides for professional and intellectual growth, as well as the physical wellbeing of librarians. That should be the minimum. A "growing wage" carries with it the idea that a librarian is in the position economically to be able to travel occasionally, to form social contacts on the basis of equality, and therefore have a standing in the community life which such education, experience, and culture receives on the part of persons in other lines of work. In short, a "growing wage" means that a librarian can lead a full rounded life both as an individual and as a citizen.

And finally, with reference to the salary question, I do not believe that this matter can be stated in terms of dollars, but rather in terms of relations, for the purchasing power of dollars is different in different parts of the country. (This relationship has already been indicated by putting librarianship on the same basis as teaching.) I know as a matter of fact that I can get more real satisfaction in life in this part of the country where one can live in daily communion with rivers and lakes and the great world of nature, out of \$3000 than I could for \$6000 or \$8000 in New York, or some other places I might mention. Other people, of course, may have a different idea, but that is the way it strikes me. And I know something of the large city from living in it.

The A. L. A. has always stood for security of tenure in liberal positions, with the understanding that the library work and fitness of the individual continued satisfactory and that no question of religion or politics entered into it. The

welfare of librarians demands that they be free of all ulterior elements in connection with the conditions of employment or security of tenure. The Association should continue to make its position clear on this subject.

The A. L. A. should of course assume, tho it may be necessary to define them, proper sanitary conditions under which the work is done—heat, light, cleanliness, schedules for meals and for work, etc., which do not sap the vitality of workers. In this connection it may also be necessary to do some educational work as to proper tools and furniture.

Along with the idea of a growing wage the A. L. A. should stand for hours of work and holidays that will permit people to grow in their work. This matter, I think, may not necessarily be a hard and fast arrangement or one that would apply uniformly all over the country. The question of hours, for example, is quite different in a town where a librarian can live in a garden in which one can work as recreation and at the same time have not over a thirty-minute walk to one's library, from the city where the librarian must spend two hours or more daily in travel in crowded cars to or from the library, if the librarian is to live in garden or park surroundings. Hours of work and rest periods are also affected by the character of the library and whether the librarian must handle large numbers of people, involving a great mental and physical strain, or a small number of people with little or no such strain.

So far as this institution is concerned, where I know we are very far from the ideal, may I refer to one or two things which I think may be suggestive of what seems to me essential in this particular? In addition to the vacations and half holidays for those engaged in regular library work we allow all of our people 12 days sick leave in the year, without loss of pay, and we allow this time to cumulate from year to year as a kind of insurance against a long illness if it is not used. We have a case now where one of our librarians has been absent since last July on account of illness but who heretofore lost scarcely any time on that account, and to whom now her full pay check has been coming right along since then—not as a gratuity but as a right.

We also allow four hours a week of library time for attending colleges in the city, which is a part of our plan to encourage mental

growth. In this way a person coming into our service can take two years of a full college course at Junior College, or even more at Calvin College, in library time. Personally I should like to see every member of our staff taking some work of this kind along with his library work. I believe it helps immensely in promoting his welfare and therefore in the quality of the work for us.

Librarians as individuals grow old, and all of us must face the fact that if we live long enough there will come a time when we can no longer "carry on." For the great mass of library workers to-day, for those who are wholly dependent on their salaries, with perhaps others dependent upon them, the present outlook for "a cheerful old age" is anything but cheerful. If one has had the benefit of a "growing wage" these declining years should be the richest years of life, both for the individual and for those with whom he is associated. The Association should stand for conditions in librarianship which offer a reasonable hope for a cheerful old age. For the Association to stand for anything less would be brutal—unworthy of a profession whose business it is to spread among men the great humanizing ideas of all the ages.

I think that the A. L. A. should stand for joy in the work as one of the greatest compensations in it. This presupposes, of course, an economic basis, working hours, and standards of health, recreation, etc., that allow the proper freedom for this sort of thing, but nevertheless the main thing to be held up to library workers should be the satisfaction that comes from the work itself. Persons who cannot see this, or are not likely to get satisfaction out of that kind of service, should be discouraged.

As part of the matter, if the welfare of employees (welfare by the way is a word which I do not like because of the company it has been keeping, for it usually carries with it the idea of patronage rather than of justice) I think that the Association will sooner or later need to do some educational work with reference to the teaching of its members how to take care of themselves thru the right kind of recreation. A lot of the ills of professional people I am convinced are due to the fact that they have never learned the art of living, and until they have learned that art all other things will be more or less wasted in connection with their giving the best kind of service.



Selling the Public Library to Professional Men

By WENDALL F. JOHNSON

Secretary of Toledo's Municipal Publicity and Efficiency Commission

An intensified advertising campaign for the Toledo Public Library has been put under way by a committee of the Toledo Advertising Club, headed by Librarian Herbert Hirshberg.

The campaign contemplates a wide variety of publicity schemes, to be worked out over a considerable period of time. After consideration of what had already been done in Toledo in making the library known, the Committee decides:

1. To lay out a definite preliminary program for sustained and continuous library publicity to be developed thru a series of years.
2. To concentrate on adult readers since children are already being thoroly reached thru present library and school co-operation.
3. To conduct a series of special campaigns, each campaign devoted to making the resources of the library known to a certain group or class of people in the community.
4. To continue and develop general publicity.

This article has to do with the first of the special campaigns mentioned above, designed to bring directly before particular groups of business and professional men the service the library can render them in their work.

The scheme was first tried out on the Advertising Club itself. It was announced in advance that the program for the next regular meeting and luncheon of the club would be given by the Public Library Committee. When the men gathered on that Wednesday noon, Jan. 21, they found the walls of the room decorated with posters setting forth attractively a few facts about library service for "ad" men. One of the exhibits was a chart showing graphically the percentage of library users among the Ad Club members. It showed that the percentage of Ad Club users was only thirty per cent, or only approximately equal to the percentage of library users over the city. This fact in itself, startling as it was, made a deep impression on the men.

Samples of the posters are shown in the accompanying illustration. Besides the graphic charts showing library growth and the extent of library service, there was a set of posters similarly designed, but with a different idea on each. Lettered attractively in color, each poster displayed prominently this attention-getter:—"Ad Men Use Your Library." This was followed less prominently by phrases such as these: "For latest and best books on Advertising"; "For Addresses, Mailing lists"; "For Portraits, Pictures, Designs"; "For Statistics, Facts, Dates"; "For that After-Dinner Speech, Professional Paper, Debate"; "When in doubt about Punctuations, Definitions, Spelling, Grammar"; "For Current Magazine reading, \$1500 spent for magazines in 1920"; "For Book Service, Any Time, Any Subject."

On each table were placed hollow boxes made of red cardboard, on the four sides of which were lettered questions like these:

1. Do you know why advertising reduces prices?
See "Alexander Hamilton Institute"—Vol. 6.
2. Do you know how much is spent on advertising annually in the U. S.?
Read "Alexander Hamilton Institute"—Vol. 6.
3. Do you know that 95 per cent of national advertising is placed thru agencies?
Read Cherington, "Advertising as a Business Force"—Chap. 15.
4. Do you know when illustrations are unnecessary in advertisements?
Read "Advertising" by Starch—Chap. 15.
5. Is it wise to eliminate "Comparative Price" advertising?
See what one firm experienced.
Read Hall, "Writing an Advertisement"—Page 119.
6. Do you know the "Danger Signals" in advertising?
You will if you read Sampson, "Advertise"—Chap. 5.
7. Do you know how to measure results in advertising?
Read Adams, "Advertising and its Mental Laws"—Ch. 16.
8. Do you know how an advertising manager can systematize his office?
Read Sampson, "Advertise"—Ch. 22.
9. Do you know how to use the movies in advertising?

Read Dench, "Advertising by Motion Pictures."

10. Do you know why Wrigley's gum advertising has succeeded?

Read "Advertising"—Ch. 18.

Below each question appeared a reference to a book and page where the answer to it could be found. The questions were prepared by the library committee from books on advertising in the public library. These questions, all of which were such as advertising men are constantly being confronted with, aroused even more interest than did the posters on the wall. All thru the luncheon they were the subject of keen discussion.

As a result, by the time the men had finished their luncheon and were ready for the program, their interest in the library had already been won, and the speakers received the closest attention. Mr. Frank Aldrich, chairman of the Public Library Committee, introduced Librarian Herbert Hirshberg for a twenty-minute talk on how the library can serve advertising men. The speaker pointed out that the library had material of all kinds that was of value to them, from books on advertising technique and psychology to business statistics, commercial directories, and suggestions for art lay-outs.

A leaflet containing a list of books on advertising available at the library had been distributed to the men. Mr. Hirshberg announced that library cards had been made out for all the members of the club who did not already have them, and that these cards had been brought to the meeting. The books named in the list had also been brought to the meeting, and two members of the library staff were present to issue them to any who wished to take any of the books at once. This was done at the close of the program and the men crowded around the table to get their books.

Following the talk by Mr. Hirshberg, the Ad Club men were invited to tell briefly of any experience they had had in which the library had been of use to them. This part of the program developed into a symposium of testimonials to the value of the library.

The library meeting of the Ad Club was voted a tremendous success, and the same plan is to be carried out before other organizations of business and professional men. The Committee hopes in this way to give every important organization in the city a membership of one hundred per cent library users.

"Making Americans"*

A Preliminary and Tentative List of Books

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

Director, Immigrant Publication Society.

There has been a distinct advance during the last two years in the practical character and appeal of the new books published for library and school use in work with the foreign born. But still, covers and titles and claims are sometimes deceiving and it is important to observe caution in selection. Many books, advertised as intended for teaching English, civics, and the necessary steps of naturalization, are utterly unsuited for the purpose. Some have been prepared without adequate knowledge of the daily life, practical needs, prejudices, psychology of the simple working folk who form the great mass of our foreign born. Often they are neither interesting nor practical. Often, too, they have the handicap of being "preachy"; and sometimes poorly disguise a certain distrust and dislike of the immigrant.

But in spite of the growing list of books, specially prepared and admirably suited for the work, their number is still relatively small and we are obliged to use many easy, informing, interesting books, which, tho not written with the immigrant in mind, may still very well serve his need. Some children's books are capital. But others that are often found on our library shelves, in the foreign department, are too childish to be of any but the most occasional use. Great care should be taken to suit the reader in this respect. It is the frequent experience of a librarian that giving childish books to some of her foreign born readers may mean the entire sacrifice of their interest in library and in books—an interest which may have been captured only with great effort. A few of our immigrant friends, it is true, do find absorbing interest in very childish books. But more often a librarian will be surprised at the pleasure and profit that an unlikely reader will derive from a book that might appear too difficult for him. But it must be really interesting and well illustrated. Most librarians find, I think, that it is better, following the approved custom, to duplicate upon their shelves those books that have proved to be popular and of use—"always out"—than to multiply titles, if

there is a doubt as to their general suitability.

There is an increasing dislike of the word "Americanization." More and more, librarians are beginning to use on their shelves of books for the foreign born the more descriptive and attractive labels "Books About America," "Books on Learning English," "Books on Citizenship."

The basis of the following list is, for the most part, thoroly tested library use. I have had the privilege of drawing upon the experience and the lists of the New York Public Library. I have also had the help of the excellent lists issued by the Los Angeles Library School, and of the St. Louis, Detroit, Springfield and Duluth Public Libraries.

The greatest difficulty in preparing such a list is finding books that can be used as second or third books in English. I have included fifteen titles of the best of such books that are available. The choice made of them, and the order in which they should be read to be helpfully progressive in difficulty, will depend upon the intelligence and previous education of the reader, as well as upon his knowledge of English.

Perhaps a warning is in place here against grammars and manuals for learning English thru the medium of a foreign language. Many of them have promising titles. But the greater part of them are poorly prepared and expensive; and even the best are apt to be exceedingly discouraging and of little practical use to the majority of those for whom they are intended: for they require a previous education and a familiarity with the uses of grammars, a patience and a resolution that very few possess. When the purchase of such books is necessary for the few, extreme care should be used in choosing them. But generally speaking, for libraries, as for schools, books using the direct method, simple and well illustrated books in English thruout, are best. It is amazing how popular and successful such books are. A child or a fellow workman can often give all the necessary help over the hard places.

The division of the list into books about the

foreign born, and books for the foreign born has in one respect been arbitrary. Riis's "The Making of an American" is usually more inspiring and helpful to the new comer than Mary Antin's "Promised Land," Rhibany's "A Far Journey," or Ravage's "An American in the Making" which are especially illuminating to the American interested in knowing about our immigrants: the Ravage, too, will often appeal to the foreign born reader.

Owing to increased costs of manufacture, the prices quoted are subject to change, so that they cannot in all cases be depended upon.

BOOKS ABOUT THE FOREIGN BORN.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION AND ITS RESULTING PROBLEMS.

ABOUT LIBRARY AND SOCIAL WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN.

Abbott, Grace. *The Immigrant and the Community*. Century Co. 1917. \$1.50.

Largely concerned with problems of help. No other book treats so fully or so well the problems of the woman immigrant.

Americanization Conference, Held at Washington, May 12-15, 1919, Proceedings. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

A series of addresses on Americanization, including some of importance by practical and successful workers in this field, but none, unfortunately, representing intimately and practically the immigrant's point of view.

Antin, Mary. *The Promised Land*. Houghton Mifflin. 1912. \$1.75.

Extremely interesting and inspiring autobiography of a Jewish girl immigrant. Illuminating for its account of the possibilities of American education. Excellent description of Jewish life in the Russian Pale.

Carr, John Foster. *Immigrant and Library. Italian Helps*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1914. \$35.

Some five hundred titles of Italian books, fully annotated. Includes list of books about America and American life, and stresses simple useful books on the trades, sciences, etc.

Carr, John Foster, editor. *Library Work with the Foreign Born*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1916-1919. Five booklets, each \$15.

Some of the People We Work For, by John Foster Carr. A summary survey of library work with the foreign born.

Bridging the Gulf, by Ernestine Rose. Russian Jews and other newcomers.

Winning Friends and Citizens for America, by Eleanor E. Ledbetter. Poles, Bohemians and others. War's End: The Italian Immigrant Speaks of the Future, by John Foster Carr.

Exploring a Neighborhood: Our Jewish People from Europe and the Orient, by Mary Frank.

Commissioner General of Immigration. *Annual Report*, Year ending June 30, 1919. Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C.

Very useful for reference. Contains excellent graphic charts, illustrating important phases of the movement of immigration since 1820.

Commons, John R. *Races and Immigrants in America*. Macmillan. 1907. \$1.50. Out of print, but new edition in preparation for immediate publication.

Popular study, with scientific basis, of problem of immigration. Deals with races and nationalities, their blending in American life, their contributions, their part in our national life. Very useful handbook. Contains large amount of important information.

Crawford, Ruth. *The Immigrant in St. Louis*. School of Social Economy, St. Louis. 1916. \$50.

Useful and enlightening as a model of what a brief and practical survey should include.

Foreign Book Lists. American Library Association. 1907-1913. \$25 each.

Lists of recommended books—some with annotations—in German, Hungarian, French, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish.

Jenks, Jeremiah W. and Lauck, W. Jett. *The Immigration Problem*. Funk & Wagnalls. 1917. \$1.75.

Summary of the voluminous report of the U. S. Immigration Commission. A treasury of information on the subject of the immigration problem. Be sure to get latest edition.

Ravage, Marcus E. *An American in the Making*. Harper. 1917. \$1.40.

A vivid account of the process of becoming an American. Up through the sweat shops of New York's East Side. The story of the author's struggle for an education and his experiences in an American college of the middle west.

Reid, Marguerite, and Moulton, J. G. *Aids in Library Work with Foreigners*. American Library Association. 1912. \$15.

Very helpful, suggestive, sympathetic. Based upon the experiences of long and successful work.

Rhibany, Abraham M. *A Far Journey*. Houghton Mifflin. 1914. \$1.75.

Autobiography of a Syrian immigrant. A frank and inspiring story of the possibilities of American life for the newcomer with an ideal purpose. First chapters deal graphically with Syrian life.

BOOKS FOR THE USE OF THE FOREIGN BORN AND THEIR TEACHERS

Bachman, Frank P. *Great Inventors and their Inventions*. American Book Co. 1918. \$80.

The story of the steam engine, steamboat, locomotive, dynamo, spinning machine, cotton gin, sewing machine, reaper, printing press, telegraph, telephone, aeroplane, submarine, wireless, and of the inventions of Edison. Well and simply told; filled with suggestive ideas.

Baldwin, James. *The Story of Liberty*. American Book Co. 1919. \$.80.

A very simple account of the origin and growth of political liberty among English-speaking peoples. Emphasizes the ties of kinship and common interests existing between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Bassett, John Spencer. *The Plain Story of American History*. Macmillan. 1916. \$1.00. Simple, interesting, stressing "human actions."

Beshgeturian, Azniv. *Foreigners' Guide to English*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1914. \$.92 postpaid.

Simple first book in English, prepared by a practical and successful teacher, a former immigrant who understands the difficulties of English for the non-English speaking foreign born, and who from personal experience has learned how to surmount them.

Carpenter, Frank G. *North America*. American Book Co. 1915. \$.72.

Travels through North America with children. Simple and conversational. Farm and city life. The industries of the country.

Carr, John Foster. *Guide to the United States for the Immigrant*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1912-1916. \$.30 each.

Tells him simply in his own language the important facts he needs to know about our country—its life, government, laws, citizenship, the opportunities of America, particularly in agriculture. Yiddish, with separate English translation. The English version contains all the general information common to the book in all languages, and serves as a guide to the needs of the immigrant of all nationalities. New editions for 1920 in Italian and Polish in preparation.

Chamberlain, James Franklin. *How We Are Clothed*. Macmillan. 1904. \$.40.

Simple and entertaining stories, telling of the clothes worn in different parts of the world, and of the sources of materials, etc.

Chamberlain, James Franklin. *How We Are Fed*. Macmillan. 1903. \$.40.

Simple and entertaining stories of the origin of our food and of its manufacture, dealing chiefly with the U. S.

Chase, A. and Clow, E. *Stories of Industry*. Educational Publishing Co. 2 vols. 1915 and 1916. \$.70 each.

Short chapters, well and simply written, describe the basic industries of modern civilization: Coal, petroleum, the metals, lumber, marble and stone, brick, glass, pottery, paper and printing, cotton and wool, silk, leather, ship-building, fisheries, agriculture.

Dana, Emma Lilian. *Makers of America; Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln*. Immigrant Publication Society. 1915. \$.75 postpaid.

Simply and stirringly written. For use as a second or third book in English.

Dow, Harriet P. *Twenty Lessons in English for*

Non-English Speaking Women. N. Y. State Dept. of Education. 1919.

For the use of the teacher of illiterate women. Practical. Follows the object lesson method.

Eggleston, Edward. *History of the United States and its People*. Appleton. 1914. \$4.00.

Of all the one volume histories of the United States perhaps the most popular with our foreign born.

Field, W. Stanwood and Coveney, Mary E. *English for New Americans*. Silver, Burdett & Co. 1911. \$.96.

Simple first book in English. Contains vocabularies in Armenian, Arabic, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Swedish, Polish, Lithuanian, Russian and Yiddish. Is appreciated by many who have a certain education in those languages.

Fowler, Nathaniel C., Jr. *How to Obtain Citizenship*. Sully & Kleinteich. 1914. \$1.00. Separate editions, \$1.50 each, English-Italian, English-Yiddish, English-German, English-French.

Contains copies of all needed legal forms, with Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Contains also variety of information useful to the new citizen.

Goldberger, Henry H. *A Course of Study and Syllabus for Teaching English to Non-English Speaking Adults*. Scribner. 1919. \$.30.

Good instruction manual for teachers. Can be used without class text books. Applies Gouin method effectively.

Goldberger, Henry H. *English for Coming Citizens*. Scribner. 1920. \$.80.

Excellent first book in English, based upon the experience of practical teachers. Notably practical introduction. Attractively illustrated.

Goldwasser, I. E. and Jablonower, Joseph. *Yiddish-English Lessons*. D. C. Heath & Co. 1916. \$.72.

Perhaps the only book teaching English through the medium of a foreign language that is successful and popular with our foreign born.

Hagedorn, Herman. *Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt*. Harper. 1918. \$1.25.

Found thrillingly interesting by many adult foreign born who have made some progress in English.

Hill, Mabel and Davis, Philip. *Civics for New Americans*. Houghton Mifflin. 1915. \$.92.

Readable and informing. Admirable as a second or third book in English. Appendix contains chapters on naturalization.

Lapp, John A. *Our America: The Elements of Civics*. Bobbs-Merrill. 1916. \$1.50.

Simple, clear; for study, not for entertainment. Emphasizes the services of the government. Excellent chapter: "Lending a Helping Hand."

Leighton, Etta V. *Making Americans*. F. A. Owen Publishing Co. 1920. \$28.

An excellent collection of brief, live quotations from great Americans—many from Theodore Roosevelt. Gives constructive concepts of Americanism. Based on ten years' experience in social work with adults of all nationalities.

McMurry, Chas. A. *Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley*. Macmillan. 1919. \$60.

Thrilling, simple stories of the explorations, and heroic adventures of Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, Boone, Robertson, Sevier, George Rogers Clark, and others.

McMurry, Chas. A. *Pioneers of the Rocky Mountains and the West*. Macmillan. 1919. \$60.

Like the preceding in plan and character. Stories of Lewis and Clark, Fremont, Powell and Parkman. Includes as well the stories of Drake's visit to California, of Coronado and of the discovery of gold.

Matthews, J. Brander. *Poems of American Patriotism*. Scribner. 1904. \$50.

History told in poetry, chronologically arranged. Mostly the simpler poems of story and action. Mostly old favorites.

Monroe, Paul, and Miller, Irving E. *The American Spirit*. World Book Co. 1918. \$1.00.

Appealing patriotic selections illustrating the developing characteristics of America. Admirably chosen. Not hackneyed. Stresses immigrant contribution to our life, the world war and resulting national duties.

O'Brien, Sara R. *English for Foreigners*. Houghton Mifflin. 1912. Book I and Book II. Respectively, \$.56 and \$.76.

Practical vocabularies. Interesting. Prepared by a practical teacher. Widely and successfully used.

Parkman, Mary R. *Heroes of To-day*. Century Co. 1918. \$1.50.

Brief, crisply written, exceedingly interesting stories of John Muir, John Burroughs, Dr. Grenfell, Robt. F. Scott, Jacob A. Riis, Herbert Hoover, Samuel P. Langley, Rupert Brooke, Gen. Goethals, and others.

Parsons, Geoffrey. *The Land of Fair Play*. Scribner. 1919. \$1.25.

"Every American is as good as his brains and character and manners, and no better." Direct, easily understood. Builds on spirit of fair play and sportsmanship. Addressed to American youth, but is also inspiring to adult foreign born.

Plass, Anna A. *Civics for Americans in the Making*. D. C. Heath & Co. 1912. \$.84.

City, state and national government. U. S. history Voting. Vocabulary in Italian, German, Swedish, French, Polish, Greek, and Yiddish. Very simple; successfully and widely used. Too elemental for educated foreign born.

Riis, Jacob. *The Making of an American*. Macmillan. 1913. \$.50.

Life story of a Danish immigrant, simply and very appealingly told. of particular appeal to the foreign

born worker because it tells how the difficulties of American life were surmounted, and how the writer rose from being a manual laborer to become a famous journalist.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Stories of the Great West*. Century Co. 1909. \$.60.

Has proved very popular in the libraries.

Southworth, Gertrude V. and Kramer, Stephen E. *Great Cities of the United States*. Iroquois Publishing Co. 1916. \$.70.

Fairly simple and entertaining. Historical, descriptive, industrial. Account of thirteen important cities of the U. S.

Stevens, Ruth D. and Stevens, D. H. *American Patriotic Prose and Verse*. McClurg. 1917. \$1.25.

Including flag poems, poems for patriotic holidays, and poems on the heroes and incidents of United States history.

Street, Julian. *Abroad at Home*. Century Co. 1914. \$2.50.

A brightly written traveller's story of a tour of the United States. Gives atmosphere of places and the characteristics of the people. Conversational and very readable.

Tappan, Eva March. *Elementary History of our Country*. Houghton Mifflin. 1916. \$.65.

Extremely simple and entertaining narrative. Librarians find this very popular with beginners in English.

Tappan, Eva March. *Little Book of the Flag*. Houghton Mifflin. 1917. \$.40.

Simply and pleasantly written. History of the flag and of flag anniversaries. Poems and prose quotations about the flag. How to behave toward the flag.

Tufts, James H. *Our Democracy: Its Origins and Tasks*. Holt. 1917. \$1.50.

Not about the machinery of government, but about the principles and ideas of liberty and democracy, which the machinery is meant to serve. Strong and inspiring book. Simple, but not for beginners.

Washington, Booker T. *Up from Slavery*. Houghton Mifflin. 1917. \$.60.

Very usefully explaining an important phase of American life, strange to the foreign born.

Wilson, C. *Naturalization Laws of the United States*. C. Wilson, 840 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Calif. 7th edition. 1917. \$.25.

A careful reprinting of the laws, without comment or explanation. Very useful for reference.

REPRINTS

Reprints of this list may be obtained at the office of the Library Journal at cost price: namely 5c. each; 50c. per dozen, post paid. Orders ought to reach this office not later than March 15th, as the type will not be held after that date.

The Immigrant Publication Society

IT is a thoroughly American enterprise, this helpful organization which owes its start and development to John Foster Carr, for Mr. Carr is an American thru and thru, born in New York in 1869 and brought into touch with the stranger within our gates by his broad sympathy and his experience of travel in foreign lands. Mr. Carr left Yale before graduation when his father's death called him to New York to settle the estate and for five years he was a humdrum business man. Thereafter he escaped to Oxford and as an admirer of Walter Pater came under the influence and into the companionship of that master of English style and sympathetic writer. He was an Oxonian for seven years, in residence for the requisite nineteen weeks a year, but most of his time traveling especially in Britain and Italy.

It was thru this wanderlust that his sympathy for the foreign born was developed, and when he returned to America he found his mission in doing service to those who would be American and who, in those years, flocked to our shores. The Immigrant Publication Society was organized in 1914 to continue and develop the work which Mr. Carr had individually begun. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, so that there was no membership liability, and its incorporators were Commendatore Joseph N. Francolini, President of the

Italian Savings Bank; Dr. Richard Gottheil, Professor of Semitic languages, Columbia University; Dr. Mary A. Wilcox, Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College; Commendatore Antonio Stella, Vice-president of the Society for Italian Immigrants, and John Foster Carr. All of these have been of help in inspiration and council, but the greatest help that the society has had has

come thru the encouragement and sympathy of Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library.

The whole idea of this society, devoted to the education and distribution of immigrant-strangers, had its inception in a desire to foster the work begun by Mr. Carr in his "Immigrant's Guide to the United States." In this little book each chapter was planned with the purpose of answering some specific need of the foreigner—where to go for work, how to pick up English, to get a start at farming, to send money home, to travel, opportunities for education, laws



JOHN FOSTER CARR

likely to be broken innocently, all the countless pitfalls of American life, and particularly of city life.

"The Little Green Book," as it is often called, has been published in Yiddish, Italian and Polish and has come to be regarded somewhat as an immigrant's Baedeker to this country. It now has reached a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies and is generally recognized as one of the

most valuable primer helps which a newly-arrived foreigner can have.

Mr. Carr has always been greatly interested in the Italian immigrant and one of the first books which the Society published was "Immigrant and Library: Italian Helps," a handbook which he prepared in co-operation with the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. This annotated list of Italian books, with chapters of information and advice to the librarian is having an important part in the movement for wider use of the libraries by the immigrant population.

Another publication of the Society is "Makers of America," intended as a book of patriotism for the intelligent adult immigrant who has made a little progress in our language.

A simple, practical first book in English prepared by Azniv Beshgeturian is the third publication of the Society, and the more recent publications are a series of booklets dealing concretely with the changing human problems involved in working with people of different groups. Some of them are still in preparation, but among the titles which have already appeared are "Bridging the Gulf;" "Work with the Russian Jews and other Newcomers;" "Winning Bohemians;" "War's End: The Italian Immigrant Speaks of the Future," and "Exploring a Neighborhood, Our Jewish People from Eastern Europe and the Orient."

These books are being used by an increasing number of progressive public schools, patriotic, religious, welfare and industrial organizations. All of them have had the approval of leading organizations and important representative men of all the national groups for which work has been done. Hundreds of articles and notices describing them have appeared in the foreign language press, without a single adverse criti-

cism. Best of all has been the enthusiastic acceptance and use of the books by immigrants themselves.

All this work has been done by the Society at a cost never exceeding five thousand dollars per year. This, however, does not include the services of Mr. Carr, himself, who has not only given his time and talent to the Society, but contributed from his own purse toward rent and light expense, so that the Society is practically based on a ten thousand dollar scale. With a support of twenty thousand dollars the work could be quadrupled, and Mr. Carr is now hoping to develop the organization on a sound and working basis, which will justify such increased support and expenditure. Added support would be of help not only in the publication of more books, but would give power to the work thru publicity of many kinds. It would make possible adequate guidance and advice to those who are doing Americanization work, and allow for extension of the lecture-work which has been carried on during the last four years on a scale which the society considers inadequate.

The Society has now one hundred and sixty-five members, of which about ninety are libraries, and from increasing library support should come a considerable share of the means for increasing the membership of the Society. A five-dollar subscription membership includes both the publications of the Society and the right of consultation, which last has been given gratuitously by Mr. Carr to such extent that a large part of his personal time has been absorbed by correspondence. An increased support on the part of progressive libraries will not only be of direct help to the Society, but will relate the libraries and the communities which they serve with an Americanization movement of real worth and importance.

The Ten Points of Americanism

Copyright, 1920 by Frank Crane.

When we are urged to teach Americanism we often do not have a clear idea of what exactly to teach. As a guide to the teacher of the immigrant or of the youth the following ten points may be helpful.

1. Teach American history—the main points—not too much detail. Emphasize biography, which is always more interesting and useful than dates and theories. Make real the lives of such men as Washington, Franklin, Lincoln.

2. Teach that in America are no classes. Station in life is not fixed, either by birth, race or circumstance. What any man or woman may become depends entirely upon the individual.

3. Teach democracy, and how it is not and does not claim to be, a perfect system of government, but is the only kind of government in the world under which the people (the majority of the people) can get what they want.

4. Teach the importance of education, that

every child may attend school free, and if he does not he is wronging himself and his country. Ignorance is America's greatest enemy, possibly the only one to fear. Emphasize the importance of learning the English language.

5. Teach politics, our system of state and national government, and the duty of every one to inform and interest himself in public affairs.

6. Teach law and order, and that any one who preaches violence has no place in America. Here the door is open; and any one who wants to break it down is a fool or a criminal, or both.

7. Teach how to be a good sport, which means that when we lose or find ourselves in the minority we should not become soured or violent, but keep good-natured.

8. Teach the right kind of patriotism, which

in America only on rare occasions means going to war, but all the time and every day means devotion to the common good.

9. Teach America's attitude toward other nations; that we never have wanted and never will want to conquer and rule the people of any other territory against their will; that America only desires to help other nations and trade with them to mutual advantage and that it was for this purpose we went into the great war.

10. Teach freedom, absolute as to religion or any kind of opinion; yet teach how this must necessarily be qualified by respect for law and orderly government, so that no man has a right to advocate crime or the overthrow of the government.

These ten points will give the gist of real Americanism.

"The Gifts of the Nations"

By IDA FAYE WRIGHT.

Librarian, Evanston Public Library

WHEN an Americanization campaign was launched in Springfield, Illinois, the State Committee suggested that first of all, a study class should be formed to "Americanize" the Americans. The idea was that before making any attempt to work with the peoples of foreign birth, the native born Americans should try to get a sympathetic and tolerant understanding of the problems of the foreign born, and be lead to a better appreciation of the fact that the newcomers to this country do not come empty-handed, but with gifts.

This class, most fittingly called the "Gifts of the Nations," was organized under the direction of the Library, and the Council of Defense. The meetings were held in the library club room. Those of foreign birth were asked to talk to the class about their native countries, about the conditions under which they had lived, why they had emigrated to America, and the difficulties they had encountered in living here and in becoming American citizens. The aim was to make the class as practical as possible so that it might be representative of the viewpoint of the average immigrant, rather than that of the rather limited number of educated peoples who come to this country. The opinion of the members of the class was that much the most interesting talks were those given by a Hungarian miner, a Greek bootblack, an Assyrian cobbler and a

Russian High School boy. The Lithuanian meeting was made most entertaining by a demonstration of Lithuanian singing, the Italian meeting by an exhibit of Italian needlework and especially by the exhibit of reproductions of Italian paintings borrowed from the Library Extension Commission. The record showed that persons of all creeds and social ideals were present. The public school teachers and the sisters from the convents were given institute credits for attendance. Along with other speakers were Lithuanian and Slovenian priests and an Episcopalian rector. We were told that it was because the meetings were held at the Library, an undenominational, non political, institution, free to all classes that such a cosmopolitan group was gathered.

Someone has applied the definition of democracy to Americanization "Democracy means a square deal and everybody helping." So Americanization means a square deal for everybody with everybody, native born and foreign born helping. The two points of this definition were brought out by the "Gifts of the Nations" class. It helped very materially in making the foreign born American feel that he was being given a square deal, and also in so arousing the interest of the native born Americans that they wanted to help in the campaign. Among those who volunteered were the school patrons clubs, two

of the High School girls' literary societies, some of the missionary societies, the Daughters of the American Revolution, several women of foreign birth who wanted to work among the women of their race, in addition to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae who from the first had been the chief source of help.

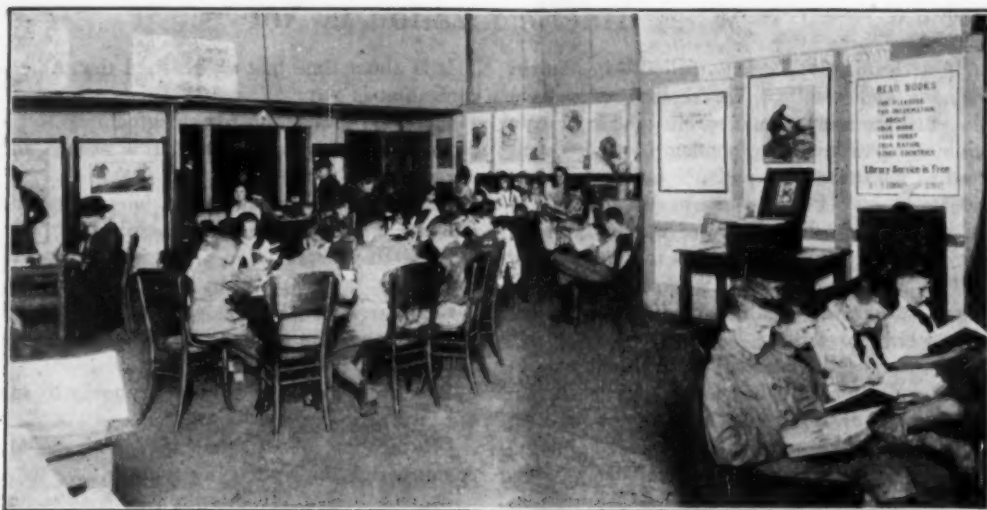
The question then arose with so many wanting to help how best to go about the work. Of course the words "make a survey of the population" came to the lips of many. In starting to make this survey, it was found that the school census gave the nationality of the father (or mother if head of the family). From this census, the girls' literary societies made a card index of all the foreign born heads of families, arranged first according to school district and secondly by the nationality of the head of the family. From these cards, charts were made showing the nationalities in each school district. These charts were used as topics for discussion at many of the patron's clubs meetings and it was decided that each club should visit the foreign born mothers in its district. This visiting of the foreign born mother is something which has to be gone about very tactfully. In order to have a means of approach to the home, it was suggested that the following questions be asked: "Has the baby been registered?" "Has the baby been weighed and measured?" "Is the baby sick?" "Is the baby well?" Does the mother want home or school classes in English?" The plan worked beautifully so far as tried—for what foreign mother will not answer questions about her baby?

The Board of Education agreed to conduct night schools for the foreign language peoples, but as it is a known fact that night schools do not reach many women, it was decided to try to organize home groups for them. For this work of teaching English to the women in home groups, we were most fortunate in being permitted to use the services of Miss Geneve Bane, the emergency food demonstrator in war times. She taught English through the medium of food, clothing and thrift. This home work we feel to be one of the most far reaching phases of the Americanization movement.

After the night schools conducted by the Board of Education closed, a six weeks course at the library was opened two nights a week for English classes and two nights a week for citizenship classes, taught by volunteers.

For this course over ninety foreigners enrolled. Every available corner, the director's, librarians' staff, and work rooms were turned into school rooms equipped with blackboards borrowed from the nearby churches. The students were introduced to the library and its resources. Those who could not read the printed page, profited by and greatly enjoyed the stereoscopic views, post cards, illustrated books, and magazines. The High School girls helped by preparing lesson sheets patterned after those worked out by Miss Wetmore for the beginning English classes. From magazines they cut out pictures of coats, hats, houses or whatever the lesson was about and pasted them on a sheet of paper. Underneath, in plain script they wrote the lesson prepared by the teacher, and underneath the script the typewriting classes typed the same lesson. Thus each pupil had a sample of the lesson in both the written and printed forms. The typewriting classes also manifolded the citizenship lessons. The work closed with a party to which each member of the class was privileged to invite two guests. At that party, as at all those conducted for the foreign born, stereopticon views of America, music and simple games proved their value in bringing about a good fellowship feeling even where the lack of a common language prevented the native born from conversing to any extent with the foreign born.

Another interesting phase of the work was that of the volunteer private tutor. Over a third of the membership of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and several other individuals gave about two hours a week to teaching persons of foreign birth who needed individual help, either in English or in citizenship. In the fostering of this kind of work lies one of the library's greatest opportunities. We can do only a little to help the foreign born to help himself through books so long as the simple books of the right kind for adults have not yet been published. But when through the "Gifts of the Nations" class, the night schools and the social welfare agencies of the city, it is made known that the library is one of the centers for information on Americanization, people will go there—the native born to volunteer to assist and the foreign born to seek assistance. And the more one sees of this good brother and sister spirit in Americanization, the more one feels how vital it is to the nation.



How a Little Booth Helped a Big Movement

In the sign—"Libraries and Schools are the gateways to efficiency, success and service" over its entrance, the Chicago Public Library gave the keynote of its very successful exhibit at the All American Exposition held in Chicago last autumn. Generous space in a good location was used to show how the library was equipped to meet the varying needs of individual visitors—illustrating in miniature the children's section, the reading room, and the information desk. The resources of the library on the subject of the Exposition were shown by posters, reading lists, books, pamphlets, and pictures from the many special collections, such as school room libraries, circulating documents, music, package libraries, civics boxes, and books for the blind, all on the topics of Americanization, civics, citizenship, American ideals, or what the foreign born American has contributed to American literature and music. The children's section was very popular with story hours several times a day, stories being told by some of the branch librarians. The information desk was for the entire exposition and a shelf of reference books, a plan of the building with exhibits, and a telephone made this efficient; and bulletin boards called attention to "Today's Program," and "What Our Government Wants Us To Know."

A special exhibit of the American Library Association War Service demonstrated thru

pictures, posters and books the work it did overseas and in camp in the interests of humanity, much of which was most truly Americanization work. Miss Mary J. Booth recently returned from overseas library service, installed this exhibit and for four days told stories of what the books meant abroad.

The daily sessions of the Americanization Conference were held in the booth during the mornings of the last week, and the spirit of the place contributed to the inspiration of the meetings, and won new friends for the library.

The active work of the booth was done by a volunteer corps of some fifty-six workers from the various libraries who served in two, three, and four hour shifts, while a member of the committee was always on duty. Those who worked every day saw the active demonstration winning the people and were glad that they had a part.

So they came to the "Library" in varying numbers for sixteen days—old and young—foreign-born and native citizen—club women, social workers, and business men, and found there a bit of the spirit which typifies the modern public library as the center of community life.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD,

*Head of Documents Division, Chicago
Public Library.*

What Americanization Is Not

"Americanization," has failed,—in spirit, methods and results. We zealous ones have alienated the alien, whom we thought to placate while we patronized, camouflaged our insistent need of his brawn and patience under our coercive measures. Perhaps we are still too dull to all but the immediate issues of war or the need for over-production, or perhaps too enthusiastic still in our love of welfare work, to realize just where our grave stupidities and our hysterical efforts have placed us.

However well concealed, the insistent note in Americanization is, either force,—learn English or get out; or, a virtuous note of paternalism which sings the personal pleasure of doing "something nice for the poor foreigner."

The immigrant fears us and our deportations and our compulsory educational schemes, but the manufacturer fears his loss of output even more. Though we be sanguine and expect great things of National Americanization, we have really to date succeeded only in alienating the alien. We have lost his co-operation and his original eager interest in America. He fears and despises us. He is going back to Europe, and it is no good riddance for us.

It is about time that we realized that Americanization is NOT:

Increased production for manufacturers.

Suppression of newspapers, free speech and assemblage.

Sentimental personal touch, long talks and pattings on the heads of little children.

Sonorous generalities of patriotism and American ideals.

Compulsory anything—learning English, belief that the Constitution needs no perfecting, or that all Americans are gentle souls.

The making over of history textbooks to suit our American point of view.

Glorification of all that is American—My country, right or wrong, my country.

Deportation of all those whose healths and educations we have neglected and whose morals and political philosophies we do not comprehend.

Advertising American made goods, whatever their value or quality, in foreign language newspapers.

DELLA R. PRESCOTT.

*In charge of work with the foreign born.
Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

"New Americans" and the Tacoma Public Library

THE Tacoma Public Library has had an active circular printed and handed to each applicant for naturalization at the court house. It reads:

THE TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY INVITES
YOU.

DEAR FRIEND:

You have taken out your first papers.

When you take out your second papers you must be able to speak America's language; be able to write your name; know about the Constitution and Government of the United States.

The night schools and the Public Library of Tacoma are ready and able to help you learn these things.

We urge you to attend the citizenship courses held at the Stadium and Lincoln High Night Schools when they are in session, from October to March.

The Public Library will lend you books about the United States, constitution and government,

books from which to learn to speak and write America's language, and other things.

The books are free. It does not cost you anything to borrow them.

Come to the Public Library at the corner of Tacoma Avenue and South Twelfth Street and get some books.

Read about America.

Read about your work.

The library is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9:45 in the evening.

If you want help, ask for it.

You will be welcome.

We should be glad to have you urge your friends to become American citizens also. We ask you to tell them about the Public Library.

Cordially yours,

TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the other side of the sheet are listed ten "Books for Beginners" and some twenty "Books for more advanced readers."

The Library Workers' Association

THE Library Workers' Association is an interesting and perhaps inevitable outcome of the development of library schools. This association, which is still in process of organization, has, for members, workers in libraries and would-be workers in libraries who are not graduates of library schools. Its purpose is to encourage and aid its members in improving their equipment for work in libraries of any kind, to give them better opportunities to gain advancement in their calling and to open more freely the door to larger and more remunerative positions.

The library schools have quite properly served as employment agencies for their students and graduates. The graduates themselves have, quite as properly, formed associations which, with the aid of the schools themselves, have made of the whole library school body a very effective labor union. Library periodicals adopted the custom of giving quite freely of their space to the names of library school students, to the work of the schools themselves and to the distribution of graduates in the library field, thus giving to the product of the schools quite effective advertising, and, quite inevitably, making non-library-school workers seem of negligible quality.

To all this the new association makes no objection whatever. Its founders and friends feel that it is quite as desirable that those who show that they are efficient library workers be, by proper publicity, drawn to the attention of corporations, trustees and library heads, as it is that like publicity be given to school diploma-holders; or even that those without experience in library practice who have special qualifications, native or acquired, for some branch of library work, be given an opportunity for entrance thereto. Our calling needs all the competent workers that can be found. It is not good for the calling to permit the many persons now in libraries who have shown marked ability, to remain quite as relatively unnoted and quite as relatively unsought for higher places, merely because circumstance has forbidden their carrying a school diploma.

The founders of the new organization have noted that the proposed committee on certification, if that is the proper name, is authorized to grant nation-wide certificates to school diploma-holders. This seems to indicate that

the school graduates are to be given an advantage over workers who have demonstrated their ability in actual library service. A graduate fresh from school is to be nationally certificated at once, on the testimony of her school, and after one year's study; while a non-graduated worker of even ten years demonstration of her ability must pass the committee's examination before securing her certification.

The new association is to have a committee on credentials which will admit to the membership only those who, as shown by ample evidence, have had certain definite library experience, and are possessed of certain qualities and abilities. These tests for membership will be quite as strenuous as are the tests for library school graduation. They will not be of the blanket character, but will result for those who pass them, first in admission to the association and next in the possession of a written statement to the effect that, in addition to a certain quantum of general ability and general scholarship, they possess each certain peculiar fitness for specified forms of library work.

For further information those who are interested may address "L. W.," care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A NATIONAL LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS

"At present two serious hindrances to the most effective influence of librarianship exist. One is the lack of a truly representative association of librarians . . . The second . . . is the lack of a truly national library headquarters . . . How much better it would be, were all the associations located at one particular address where each could render the other the effective co-operation which we all talk about and which for various reasons we do not always render . . . Let us then first make the A. L. A. the national library association representing and serving all librarians, not any one group, and then let us aim at the establishment of a national library center." J. H. F. in *Special Libraries* for January.

FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Cunard Steamship Company, 24 State Street, New York, has prepared a table of distances by rail between points in England and Scotland which it will be glad to send to libraries requesting it.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

AFTER THIRTY. Pathe. 2 reels.

Domestic picture based on Julian Street's story of that name.

BLACK IS WHITE. Famous Players—Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Dorothy Dalton.

Adapted from the novel of George Barr McCutcheon. BLOOMING ANGEL, THE. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—Madge Kennedy.

Comedy drama of college and business life, adapted from the story by Wallace Irwin.

CINEMA MURDER, A. Famous Players—Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Marion Davies.

An E. Phillips Oppenheim melodrama. CORSICAN BROTHERS, THE. United Pictures Theatres. 6 reels. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Dumas' novel furnishes the material for this romance and tragedy.

CUP OF FURY. Goldwyn. 7 reels.

Modern spy melodrama based on the novel by Rupert Hughes.

GRAY WOLF'S GHOST, THE. Robertson—Cole. 5 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A Western drama taken from Bret Harte's story "Maruia."

HAUNTING SHADOWS. Robertson—Cole. 5 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A new picture version of Meredith Nicholson's "House of a Thousand Candles."

HEART OF THE HILLS. First Nat'l Exhibitors. 6 reels. Star—Mary Pickford.

Kentucky mountain melodrama based on the story by John Fox, Jr.

HIS HOUSE IN ORDER. Famous Players—Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

Pinero's play of this name is the source of this domestic problem romance.

HUCKLEBERRY FINN. Famous Players—Lasky. 7 reels. Mark Twain's boy story done in pictures.

LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME, THE. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star—Jack Pickford.

Kentucky romance of the 50's and 60's adapted from John Fox's novel.

OVERLAND RED. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Taylor Holmes.

Western drama adapted from a novel written by H. H. Knibbs.

POLLYANNA. United Artists. 6 reels. Star—Mary Pickford.

A film rendition of Eleanor Porter's child story.

RIGHT OF WAY, THE. Metro. 7 reels. Star—Bert Lytell.

Canadian tragic drama from a story by Gilbert Parker.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

CAN LEATHER BE PRESERVED?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the Law Library of Georgetown University there is a number of books, the bindings of which are beginning to show the wear and tear to which they have been put. They are not so far gone as to require rebinding, however.

The Secretary of the Law School is of the opinion that there is some substance which will preserve the binding of these books. In fact, he remembers having used some of it, but cannot recall from whom he obtained it, or what it was called.

To date, I have been unable to obtain any information as to what this might be, and am writing to you in the hope that you might be able to tell me just what this substance is, and where it may be obtained. WM. MANAGER.

*c/o Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.*

EXCHANGE OF LIBRARIANS

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

Can you tell me of any experiments that have been made in exchanging staff members among the larger libraries? It seems to me

that I have heard of such efforts being made, and should like to know whether you have printed any record, or whether you know librarians to whom I could refer for information. It seems to me that such exchanges ought to be very valuable in our profession, as they are in the teaching profession.

In spite of conventions and professional periodicals, it is easy to get into a rut and to lose a vision of the possibilities of some special kind of library work. An exchange for a period, perhaps of a year, might be beneficial not only to the two people who were thus transferred in broadening their insight into library methods but also might be of great benefit to the institutions, because these visitors would bring a new critical insight into the library's own methods which would tend to stimulate all the departments with which there was contact and stimulate, too, discussions at staff meetings or other conferences by bringing the viewpoint of an outsider.

I should be glad to see this letter published and to ask that the letter be answered by any of those who have had actual experience, either from the point of view of the library or the people who were transferred.

"SMALL LIBRARIAN."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1920



AMERICANIZATION has become a word for a very large but quite vague program for methods of assimilating the foreign-born who, in earlier years, were joyously welcomed from abroad into our home population. The word itself has become unpopular with the foreign-born, for evident reasons, for it smacks of pharisaism and aggressive nationality, but no word or phrase has been devised to take its place. The service which John Foster Carr has done thru his Immigrant Publication Society has been a real and vital help in making Americans, and some of its publications are included, at our request, in the bibliography which he has prepared for this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

* * * * *

THE brief sketch of the society, also given in this issue, suggests that its larger development is most desirable. Mr. Carr has hitherto carried the burden of the work chiefly on his own shoulders, raising and often contributing the money, turning his own special earnings into its treasury. He has had the advisory co-operation of a number of friends of the cause, but it is most desirable that the Society should now be placed on a broader basis, so that Mr. Carr may be relieved of his less important work and the Society itself enlarge its field. It is desirable, for instance, that there should be published an American history and a guide to citizenship which will more clearly and fully accept the point of view of the foreign-born. To effect a good working basis, the organization should have larger support from more libraries, which can well afford to become associates of the Society. Its spirit is admirable, and its work so far has been of high accomplishment. Every library which has foreign born within its constituency—and are there any without such?—should have the publications of the society on its shelves.

* * * * *

THE conference which has been held for eight days in New York of the regional directors and others concerned in the appeal for funds for the Enlarged Program has been of unique and interesting character. It

was preceded by the Massachusetts state meeting in Boston, with a dinner there, at which the enlarged program and the appeal for it was made the special topic. The New York conference was of a very practical character, especially in answering direct questions and solving doubts raised by one or another of those present thru their own initiative or on behalf of those who have been critics of the plan. At each session, one feature after another proposed for the enlarged program was taken up for practical discussion, and the result was to emphasize the fact that, in a great many fields, national action thru the A. L. A. might be made most serviceable to the community. The outcome of the conference will doubtless be a larger feeling of agreement in behalf of this program, tho it still has its critics and its doubters. Some fear has been expressed that arrangements for conferences in relation to the enlarged program have been on a rather lavish scale, as regards money expenditure; and it is important that those in charge should be forewarned by such possible criticism and make sure that every dollar of investment is used to good purpose, in a way that will be beyond cavil.

* * * * *

IT is most gratifying to note that the work done for the army and navy during the war by the A. L. A. will be continued by the War and Navy Departments in the A. L. A. spirit, not only under the guidance of A. L. A. librarians, but with the appreciative sympathy of the army and navy heads. In making the final arrangements for the transfer of naval work from the Association to the Department, Secretary Daniels has borne high testimony to the appreciation of this class of service in a letter to General Director Milam, in which he says: "The extensive activities of the Association were administered with such sound judgment and foresight that its effect on the morale of the navy was of real value. May I express through you the sincere appreciation of the many officers and men who have received mental stimulus and recreation from your libraries, and assure you that the Navy Department will make every effort to

successfully carry on the work so generously turned over to us by the American Library Association."

* * * * *

THE keynote of the whole effort must be service, which must indeed be the watchword for American democracy. The unrest, which is one legacy of the war, emphasized by the increase in the cost of living, and the natural and wholesome desire for better conditions of life, has had a first result in selfish demand for abnormally increased wages, without reference to the service given and the necessary limitations of present conditions. Thus, there have been many strikes, which used threats of

famine and public disturbance as arguments, and whole classes of workers have been willing to tie up even the transportation of food that their money aims may be accomplished. Librarians have been very modest in asking for increase of compensation, much less than the actual increase in the cost of living would justify, and they are in an exceptional position to emphasize service, both as aim and as reward. The discussions of the enlarged program have illuminated the fact that the whole profession may be stimulated and quickened by a general effort of peace service, and it is this thought which has turned many critics of the proposed appeal into friends and advocates of the plan.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE month of March will be devoted as usual to field practice work. There have been more opportunities for practice work this year than students to send out and the school appreciates the continued and cordial co-operation of libraries which makes this practical experience for the students possible.

The class in library extension will do some reorganizing under the direction of Miss Hall, the state organizer, in the public libraries at Cambridge, Fairport, and Glens Falls. The other assignments include the public libraries of Boston, Cleveland, District of Columbia, Endicott, N. Y., Northampton, Mass., Minneapolis, New York City, Rochester, Springfield; Brown and Columbia University libraries; Vassar and Wellesley College libraries; the Brooklyn Girls' High School library and the Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

The biennial visit to New England libraries will follow immediately after the practice period. Regular school exercises will be resumed April 8.

Recent visiting lecturers have been: Corinne Roosevelt Robinson on Theodore Roosevelt as a bookman; Arthur E. Bostwick on "The Library and the Locality"; W. O. Carson on library budgets; May Massee on the *A. L. A. Booklist*; and Mary L. Sutliff on Cutter's Expansive Classification with some comparisons with the Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress Classification schemes.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session this year will be limited to a four weeks' course for school librarians beginning July 6. It will be in charge of Sabra W. Vought, inspector of school libraries, as-

sisted by Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, the faculty of the State Library School, and experienced outside instructors. There will be no charge for librarians employed in the State, but those who come from other States will pay a fee of \$15.

Instruction will be given in simple methods of cataloging, classification, accessioning, shelving and loan work, with particular regard to the methods of school libraries. Reference books most useful in such libraries will be studied with special attention to teaching their use to pupils. Lectures will be given on administration of school libraries, the school library law of New York State, the selection of books for such libraries, etc.

Preference will be given to applications from school librarians, but workers in public libraries will be admitted if there is room and they think that they will be benefited by the course offered.

For application blank and additional information address Registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting Vice-director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE four-week period of field work began on Monday, February 9th, and will continue thru Saturday, March 6th. Assignments have been made to the Reference and Circulation Departments and to the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library, and to the libraries of the Russell Sage Foundation and of the National City Company.

The list of visiting lecturers since last writing has included Arthur Freeman, president of the Einson Litho Company, New York City, and

Charles H. Compton, of the staff of the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association, both of whom discussed library advertising; Carl H. Milam, who told of the Library War Service; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, who spoke on school libraries and mental training; and W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for the province of Ontario, who told of library conditions in Ontario.

The open course in book selection, which meets on Thursday evenings and to which all persons interested are invited, is commanding a generous attendance on the part not only of librarians but of men and women representing the book-trade. The schedule for February consisted of an hour devoted to fiction, led by Frederic G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Company, with contributions by Will D. Howe, of Harcourt, Brace and Howe, Corinne Bacon, editor of the H. W. Wilson Company's Standard Catalogue series, and Edmund L. Pearson and Stephen Hannigan, of the New York Public Library; an evening with books for new Americans and foreigners, presided over by John Foster Carr, Director of the Immigrant Publication Society, with a contribution by Kate Claghorn, formerly connected with the New York City Tenement House Department; and a discussion of modern European literature, by Mary Ogden White, associate editor of the *Woman Citizen*.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

THE following courses are offered in the Summer Session from July 6 to August 13, 1920. They are planned especially for persons who have already had some practical experience in library work.

Library Economy s1—Bibliography. 2 points. Charles F. McCombs.

Library Economy s2—Administration of the school library; book selection. 2 points. Martha C. Pritchard.

Library Economy s3—Cataloging; classification. 2 points. Stella T. Doane.

Library Economy s5—Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business. 2 points. Irene Warren.

JOHN J. COSS,
Director of Summer Session.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE parallel courses of lectures on the administrative problems of public and special libraries have continued and have provided much of interest by way of comparison and con-

trast. Following upon Mr. Walker's lecture on the library of an industrial corporation came a delightful talk by Anna Burns of Haskins and Sells on the library of a business house, one by Mary C. Parker, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, on the classification and care of bank files and records, and one by Susan A. Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Institute Museum on the Museum library, while Irene Hackett's discussion of the small public library was succeeded by a presentation of the medium-sized library by Howard L. Hughes of Trenton, and of a large library system by Arthur E. Bostwick. Both Mr. Hughes and Dr. Bostwick dwelt at length on the organization of the staff, and their talks supplemented each other admirably.

W. O. Carson of Toronto gave two talks on February 3rd—one on Canadian libraries, and a most practical one on the elements of the library budget and the service the community should expect for a given expenditure, bringing out clearly the ratio between money spent for salaries and for books with the returns in circulation.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held on January 30 at the Hotel Webster. Several graduates from out of town were present, including Edith Tobitt of Omaha and Evelyn Blodgett of the University of Washington Library. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, Mrs. Flora De Gogorza; Vice-President, Julia F. Carter; Secretary, Mrs. Chester H. Tapping; Treasurer, Ruth E. Wellman.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE second semester will begin February 16. At this time a limited number of graduates of approved library schools will be accepted for entrance to the courses in Library Work with Children and Library Work with Schools. Four months' intensive work will be offered the satisfactory completion of which will be recognized by a certificate.

Students interested in the book trade will be given an opportunity to do practical work in the book shops of Pittsburgh. This experience will be counted toward the required number of hours of practice work.

Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, lectured December 13 on "Children's Work in the Brooklyn Public Library," and Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, gave three lectures on bookbinding, February 6 and 7.

Mrs. Herbert Sill, instructor in public speak-

ing, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is conducting the course in public speaking in the absence of Euphemia Bakewell, who, because of illness, is unable to take charge of the work this year.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Principal.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Course in Book Selection has been rearranged because of the illness of Julia S. Harron, who is in charge of this course. She is now convalescing at her home in Penn Yan, N. Y., and it is hoped she may be back in the Spring to complete the Course. Meantime lectures on special classes of books have been given by Gilbert O. Ward; Ruth Wilcox and Bessie Sargeant-Smith of the Cleveland Public Library.

The month of December was of special value to students interested in work with children, because of the two visiting lecturers, Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of The Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library and Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago. Miss Hunt gave three lectures, the two at the Cleveland Public Library being attended by the children's librarians and others of the staff, as well as the Library School and Training Class students. Miss Hunt's clear and sincere manner of presenting her subjects, together with her thoro knowledge of her special field, convinced all her hearers that her first subject—"Library work with children, does it pay?" could only be answered in the affirmative. Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen gave the students delightful proof of the value of story telling both in her lecture on that subject and in her story telling.

The members of the class of 1920 feel especially honored that one of their number, Loleta I. Dawson of Davenport, Ia., was chosen by the U. S. Shipping Board to christen the new S. S. "Davenport," launched at Philadelphia, Feb. 6th. She gave a most interesting account of the experience on her return.

The second semester began February 9th, with two additional students enrolled. Azariah S. Root's course on the History of the Printed Book began with the semester and Prof. Black began his new course of lectures on "Principles of Education."

Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, addressed the class January 26th on "The library and locality," Cleveland being the first stop on his lecture tour of six library schools. The discussion was especially helpful to the students in connection with the Library Administration Course and his visit gave welcome opportunity to meet one whose

name is so well known to library school students.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Immediately following the Chicago mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A., the school had the pleasure of listening to Josephine A. Rathbone of Pratt Institute Library School, and Chalmers Hadley, President of the A. L. A. The former spoke on "Fiction from the public library point of view" and "Staff relations;" the latter on "Administration" and "The Enlarged Program."

Mrs. Eva Cloud Taylor, of Oak Park, the school's special instructor in children's literature, was in residence five weeks during December and January, meeting the seniors daily and the juniors twice a week.

The seniors are now "doing" the required month of field work. Public libraries in the following cities are giving work to one or two seniors each: Rockford, Springfield, Decatur, Oak Park, Wichita (Kans.), Detroit and Pittsburgh.

P. L. WINDSOR
Director

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

DURING the month several outside lectures of interest have been given. A. C. Olney, State Commissioner of Secondary Education, gave a talk on the needs and possibilities of high school library work. Everett R. Perry, Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, outlined briefly the results of his investigations of public library budgets. Mr. Pease gave a most interesting lecture on the development of music and Margaret S. McNaught, State Commissioner of Elementary Education spoke on the possibilities for co-operation between libraries and rural schools.

On January 21, the students were afforded the privilege of a trip thru the Southern Pacific shops. The shops in Sacramento are the most extensive on the Pacific Coast, including almost countless activities from the plating of silver to be used on the dining cars to the actual construction of the powerful engines. The trip gave a wonderful picture of a modern industrial plant.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE open courses planned for persons already in library work as well as for the regular students of the school have proved very

successful. Librarians from Massachusetts, New York, Seattle and from the middle west and California have registered for the six weeks of lectures, and library visits. The special lectures are grouped in four courses. Administration, library work with children, special libraries and art reference work. The fundamental lectures in the administration course are given by Zaidee Brown, of Long Beach, as in previous years, with supplemental lectures by other successful librarians. Community co-operation in Alhambra was discussed by Theodora R. Brewitt; publicity and library service by Jeanette M. Drake of Pasadena; publicity in San Diego by Althea H. Warren, and "Every Librarian Her Own University" by Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona. Dr. Bogardus and Dr. Hunt of the University of Southern California gave the background for an understanding of the library as a social agency by their lectures on the literature of present day social and economic problems.

In the special libraries course various types of libraries are described by Elsie L. Baechtold. Katharine D. Kendig, formerly in the American Telephone Company library in New York City and Althea Warren, formerly librarian of the Sears Roebuck Company, spoke of their experiences. Scientific libraries were described by Elizabeth Connor of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory Library and the publications of scientific societies by Dr. St. John of the Research Division of the Observatory. Motion picture libraries were explained by Elizabeth McGaffey, librarian of the Lasky film corpora-

tion and C. J. Van Vliet talked about the charging system and other special devices in the Krotana Theosophical Library. Visits were made to the Solar Observatory library in Pasadena, and to the Edison Company library which has an excellent electrical collection, and to Barker Brothers, where the welfare and research types of special libraries are combined in its books for employees' recreational reading and books on furniture and interior decoration. The afternoon spent at the Lasky studio and Krotana is becoming a delightful school tradition, as Mrs. McGaffey makes it possible to see the romance of picture making as well as the library, and the hospitality of Krotana and the beauty of its gardens are proverbial.

MARION L. HORTON,

Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

LUTIE STEARNS, who is lecturing in the state of Washington under the auspices of the Washington Association for the Promotion of Health and Efficiency, addressed the Senior Class February 9th, on "The Next Step in Library Work," emphasizing the need of awakening general public interest in the resources and service which libraries afford. On February 16th she spoke on "Library Commissions and County Libraries." Miss Stearns' enthusiasm is inspiring and contagious.

W. E. HENRY,

Director.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLEN, Maude E., N. Y. S. 1915-16, library inspector of Michigan Normal Schools, resigned.

Appointed to the Detroit Board of Education as special instructor for those who cannot attend the regular day or night schools.

AMES, Rosamond, S. 1907, is starting the first children's library in Brazil, backed by the American Patriotic League.

BABBITT, Florence, S. 1907, appointed assistant in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

BIRDSALL, Grace H., P. 1895, has been appointed librarian of the Eastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters at Governors Island.

BLAKE, Elveretta, S. 1912, has joined the staff of the Lock Haven (Pa.) Public Library.

CALLAHAN, Lilian J., N. Y. S., 1910, recently librarian of the Levi Haywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., succeeds Bertha Cudebec as librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Free Library.

EMERSON, Ralf P., B. L. S., N. Y. S., 1916, is organizing the library of the Silver Bay Association, Lake George, N. Y.

FEIGNER, M. Winifred, S. 1909, on leave of absence from the University of Montana, is assistant librarian of Whitman College, Walla-Walla, Washington.

FRANK, Mary, Superintendent of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library will be on leave of absence during the summer to take charge of the Caravan Bookshop which the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, run by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, will send round the New England resorts.

FULLERTON, Margaret, P. 1910, has been made librarian of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross with headquarters at Cleveland.

GOODELL, Frederick, N. Y. P. L. 1912-1914, appointed Field Representative in the A. L. A. Enlarged Program, Merchant Marine Department, to organize work in the Pacific and southern states.

GRAVES, C. Edward, librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, resigned.

HUXLEY, Florence A., has resigned her position with the Rockland Press, Nyack, and returned to the A. L. A. Library War Service, as assistant to Caroline Jones, superintendent of work with public health service hospitals in New York State.

HYDE, Dorsey W., Jr., librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library since May 1, 1918, resigned, February 14. To organize a research bureau for the Packard Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Mich.

JEWETT, Alice L., B. L. S., N. Y. S., 1914, registrar of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, appointed assistant editor of the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service* published by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

KLINGELHOEFFER, Hedwig, N. Y. P. L. 1913-1915. Order Division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed cataloger, Panama Canal Library, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

LOCKE, Margaret S., assistant librarian of the Boston University College of Business Administration since 1917, promoted to the associate librarianship.

McKAY, Elsie, S. 1911, is in charge of the files for the American Red Cross Commission in France. Her address is 4, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris, France.

PATTEN, Grace, S. 1918, appointed bibliographer, Library Sub-Section, Educational and Recreational Bureau of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

POWER, Effie L., head of the Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and member of the faculty of the Carnegie Library School, resigned March 1st.

RANCK, Samuel, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library has been authorized by the Library Board to visit Michigan colleges and schools with a view to winning recruits for the library staff.

RANKIN, Rebecca B., since January 1919, assistant librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library, promoted to librarian February 15.

SHEFFIELD, Margaret, S. 1917, who had recently joined the staff of the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library, died of diphtheria January 26, 1920, at the Boston City Hospital.

STEWART, Bess, I. 1916-17, recently appointed to take charge of the library of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman.

STROHM, Adam, librarian of Detroit Public Library, will serve as Regional Director of the Enlarged Program appeal for funds in the Central States, instead of Charles Rush, of the Indianapolis Public Library.

TEAL, William, superintendent of delivery, John Crerar Library, Chicago, resigned. Appointed Field Representative, Merchant Marine Department of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program.

THURSTON, Elizabeth, S. 1913, appointed acting branch librarian, Queen Anne's Branch, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

VAIL, Robert W. G., N. Y. P. L. 1913-1915. Information Division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B. L. S., N. Y. S. 1913, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library resigned. Appointed librarian of the University of Maine at Orono.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Boston on Thursday, January 29, 1920. At the opening of the morning session at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy the members of the Club were cordially welcomed by Dean Theodore J. Bradley. During the discussion of business matters E. Kathleen Jones, speaking for the Publicity Committee, reported that owing to the scarcity of paper there had been difficulty in securing space in the newspapers for the library column which had been suggested at the previous meeting. The editor of the *Boston Herald*, however, had accepted articles for use at intervals of three or four weeks. "Books at Work" is the caption used in the *Herald*. The Committee recommended continuing the *Herald* articles, and urged upon individual libraries the use of local material. Katharine P. Loring, for the Committee on Pensions, reported that a bill asking for a system of contributory pensions had been introduced into the State legislature and that a hearing on the bill had already been granted. Miss Loring stated that the bill does not call for compulsory retirement and further that there could be no legal attachment on the pension or taxes on an annuity.

The first of the formal papers at the morning session was given by Emma V. Baldwin who discussed "Administration Problems"; Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, read a paper on "The library and the locality; how far it should be standardized and how far localized." The morning session closed with a review of some of the salient features of the A. L. A. peace-time program by Carl H.

Milam, Director of the Library War Service.

At the afternoon session Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, spoke on the topic "Adventures in Editing." Referring to the impression which he thought is general among people, namely that the work of editing is a leisurely occupation and that an editor picks out a desirable manuscript with the same ease that an angler lands a fish, Mr. Sedgwick showed that in reality the life of an editor is a busy one. He said he always thought of every number of the *Atlantic* as a dinner party where the editor directs the talk but does not control it. These numbers are not by any means impromptu affairs. Many suggestions and ideas are picked up in various directions and later co-ordinated. The editor hopes, thru the variety of articles, to establish an interplay of ideas for educational purposes.

At the close of the meeting the members of the Club were entertained at tea by the Faculty and students of the school of Library Science.

FRANK H. WHITMORE,
Recorder.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following are the officers of the Indiana Library Association for the current year: President: Margaret A. Wade, librarian, Public Library, Anderson; Vice-president: Wm. M. Hepburn, Purdue University Library, Lafayette; Secretary: Lulu Miesse, Librarian Public Library, Noblesville; Treasurer: Esther McNitt, State Library, Archives Dep't, Indianapolis.

ELIZABETH C. RONAN,
Retiring Secretary.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The February number of *The Record* [of the Russell Sage Foundation] is given over to a brief discussion of the contribution of the Foundation to the social survey movement.

In reply to many requests for a complete list of writings by and about Theodore Roosevelt, received at the Brooklyn Public Library, the February *Bulletin* is a Roosevelt memorial number prepared in response to those requests.

There is a fully illustrated article in *Power Plant Engineering*, for December 15th, entitled

"St. Paul Public Library Heating and Ventilating," written by C. S. Thompkins, superintendent of the Library Building.

The January number of the *Architectural Record* contains article by R. Clipston Sturgis on "The James J. Hill Reference and the St. Paul Public Library" which shows a solution of the problem of "combining under one roof a public library, built and administered by the city and a reference library built and administered by the generous gift of a private citizen."

The article is copiously illustrated. A description of the building was given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November 1919, just after the dedication.

The Annuaire Générale de la France et de l'Etranger for the year 1919 (vol. 1, published by the Comité du Livre, 101, rue du Bac, Paris VIIe) contains a short resume of the contents of the national libraries of France (four of which are in Paris), of some ninety special libraries in Paris, many of which are open to the public, and about sixty of the principal libraries in the provinces, most of these being either municipal or university libraries.

In "What every librarian knows" as a playlet in one act, being John C. Sickley's Valentine to his staff at the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a new figure is at last added to the literature on those who contribute to the fulness of the library's crowded hour, for in addition to the deaf Old Lady, the Boy, The Supercilious Woman and Mrs. Brown we meet the business man who finding that the library has books of practical use to him, as well as those for the recreation of his wife and children, "enrolls" himself and goes off declaring that "the library is a great institution."

The *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1919*, just issued, contains a brief but comprehensive review of American library activities to the end of the year 1919, that is for an important half year longer than that covered by the official date of the Report. The seven-and-a-half million volume library of the A. L. A. Library War Service, its administration and the ultimate disposition of the books, are treated in a readable chapter. Then follow the Asbury Park meeting, the "means for utilising the momentum gained by the corporate activities of the Association in war work," namely the Enlarged Program, and an outline of the year's library legislation.

Teaching, a journal published by the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, devotes number 47 to the high school library. Among the items which make up this number which is at once a readable little work and a ready reference tool are: "Putting the Library in Order" (classification outline, accession record, property-mark and charging system), by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the school, "The Senior High School Library" (a classified list of five hundred books compiled mainly from lists submitted by the members of the faculty of the school by Agnes King); "The Junior High

School Library" (a classified list of four hundred volumes the total price of which is \$461 compiled by John B. Heffelfinger), "Teaching the Use of the Library," by Harry McGuire, Superintendent of Schools at Kiowa, and an annotated classified list of "Magazines for the Teacher" compiled by Grace M. Leaf.

"Universitatum et Eminentium Scholarum Index Generalis: Annuaire Générale des Universités" edited by R. de Montessus de Ballore and published by Gauthier-Villars in November is a "direct result of the war" . . . it is prepared so as not "to leave with the German people the monopoly of great international annuals." "The universities of the countries at war with France naturally cannot be inserted, but the Universities of Poland, Roumania, Russia and Czechoslovakia will be included in the 1920 edition." The languages of the respective countries are as a rule used in the entries for those countries. There is an alphabetical index, and in the table of contents is indicated the authority consulted and the date of the revision. For the most part these revisions are made to June 1919. With regard to the United States "the editor has found it very difficult to decide which universities and colleges should be included . . . In case he has made omissions he asks indulgence and hopes to rectify all mistakes in a second edition." Librarians will regret that the entries for the United States begin: Albuquerque (New Mexico), Ann Arbor (Michigan), Athens (Ohio), omitting Albany which stands for so much in the library world.

The John G. White Collection of Folk-lore and Orientalia, owned by the Cleveland Public Library, has just acquired an interesting volume, the "Tractatus Iudiciariae Astrologiae" of Luca Gaurico, published at Nuremberg in 1540. With it is Antonio de Montulmo's "De Iudiciis Nativitatum," of the same place and date. Both are rare books but are even more interesting for the binding which enclose them.

This binding is of calf. The front cover has seven compartments, each representing a Biblical scene, four of which are dated 1540. The center panel has the word "Astrologica" and ornaments stamped in gold, and below is a large coat of arms with the inscription: "Insignia Sigismundi Antochii ab Helfebergk Artiu. Lib. Magistri."

The back cover has a border of eleven compartments representing Biblical scenes, three of which are dated 1540. In the center panel are medallion portraits of Huss, Luther, the emperor Charles V., and Melanchthon (the last dated 1539). The portrait of Charles V is particularly good, showing clearly the famous

Hapsburg lip. At the date of this book all except Huss of the characters represented were still alive; the present volume shows that even during their life-time their portraits were used as ornaments for bindings. G. W. T.

The "New Building of the Stanford University Library and a History of the Library 1891-1919" issued by the University in December gives a detailed account with many full-page illustrations of the splendid new building which was briefly described and illustrated in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the story of the collection and administration of this twenty-eight year old library which has already known so many homes. At the time of the opening of the University in 1891 the books were housed in what is now the Law Library;

these quarters having soon proved inadequate a new building was prepared at a cost of \$300,000 in 1900 to house the then 50,000 volume collection. By 1904 it was evident that the library would soon outgrow these quarters, and a third home for it was constructed. This building was about completed, except for interior finishing and furnishing when it was destroyed by the earthquake of 1906 beyond hope of economical reconstruction. George T. Clark who has been Stanford's librarian since 1907 appreciates the fact that "the architects, Messrs. Bakewell and Brown, were most considerate of the librarian's many recommendations and suggestions, and wisely made it their object primarily to erect a building suitable for the purposes for which it was intended," and acknowledges other ready help.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Civil Service Bureau, St. Paul (Minn.) announces an examination (residence requirements waived) on March 16, for candidates for the position of Senior Branch Librarian.

The present salary limits are \$100 to \$125 a month.

Preferred qualifications: College Education, special library training, and at least three years experience in library work, preferably in a large library. Preferred age limits: 25 to 40 years.

Duties of position: Supervision of individual branch library. Selection of books for its collection, reference work, book circulation, arrangement of library lectures and club meetings, library publicity, etc.

Subjects and weights of examination: Practical questions relating to the duties of the position, 4; Report Writing, 2; Training and Experience, 4.

For application blank and further information call at the Civil Service Bureau, Room 83, Court House.

Assistant Librarian (woman) for a small library staff of specialists. Must be a college graduate with experience in reference work. Altho the initial salary is only fair, chances for advancement are unusual. Address: P. L. R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a general assistant for cataloging and reference work. Small special library, business hours, no night work, salary \$95 per month. Address: Librarian, Missionary Re-

search Library, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.

Wanted, assistant editor. Cataloging experience necessary. Library school training desirable. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience to the H. W. Wilson Company, 958 University Avenue, New York City.

Wanted in a Connecticut city of approximately 20,000 people an assistant for a library with a circulation of 71,000. A person familiar with cataloging and reference work and accustomed to meet the public desired. Would appeal to a person with training who desires all around library experience. Address: R. L., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian, with fourteen years executive experience; college graduate, with knowledge of French and German, wishes cataloging, indexing or filing position in New York City or environs, with opportunity for advancement. Address: B. J., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate, with several years' experience in reference work, involving particularly the use of sociological and economic material and government publications would like library or research work in this same field. Address: A. H., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ERRATUM

In the January 15 number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 73, line 31 ought to read: Chicago with a per capita expenditure of \$.296 has a per capita circulation of 2.84.

LIBRARY WORK

In recent years, due partly to decreasing accommodations by railroads and partly to improvements of roads and motor transportation, there has been a great increase in motor-bus and stage service in nearly all sections of the country. As yet, however, there are few or no printed guides or time-tables for this service. In commenting

on the fact, *New York Libraries* suggests that field workers when making out their programs for travel would be greatly aided and often would be spared long delays and much waste of time if they had full knowledge of such stage and auto-bus service as is regularly maintained in the sections which they visit. Local librarians can be of help by sending to state headquarters information as to every stage or auto-bus route that leads to or from their village or city. If regular timetables are printed a copy should be sent. Where these are not available, notices from local papers can be utilized. Or if nothing is in print a brief statement as to routes, time of arrival and time of departure will prove sufficient. All information can then be carefully indexed, and will not only save the State much time and money, but will give local libraries a corresponding increase of service from the field workers.

In its December issue the *Library Messenger* mentions an advertising plan adopted by the library of Webster Groves, Mo. Two maps of the city upon the library wall of the Monday Club building showed the location of juvenile and adult borrowers. Red pins used to designate juveniles and blue pins showing adult borrowers indicated on the maps every house in which a library card was held. The same library advertised itself by displaying seventy-five rebound books in a local merchant's window before returning them to the library shelves for circulation.

An experiment in "paid advertising" was recently made by the Kansas City Public Library thru the columns of the daily and weekly press. Results proved that thousands of people could thus be made patrons of the library and that the "want ads" or cheap columns brought the quickest returns.

In a building where there is really no space for a children's room the plan of placing juvenile books on low shelves in the reading room has been tried successfully by a New Hampshire librarian. The books are arranged by subjects in different parts of the room. A high school girl is on hand to look after the youngsters as they come hurrying in from school, each eager to secure the coveted "liberty" book. She hushes the almost audible whispers, helps each child to select a book, and sends them to the desk to have the books charged. The result is that two sets of borrowers are disposed of at the same time, for the adults have a habit of dropping in just as school or the movies across the street let out.

Care of unbound material in libraries, Ada M. Pratt. *South Dakota Library Bulletin*, Sept., 1919. p. 172-174.

This librarian, like many others, finds vertical filing of pamphlet material and clippings in regular correspondence files the best handling of this class of matter.

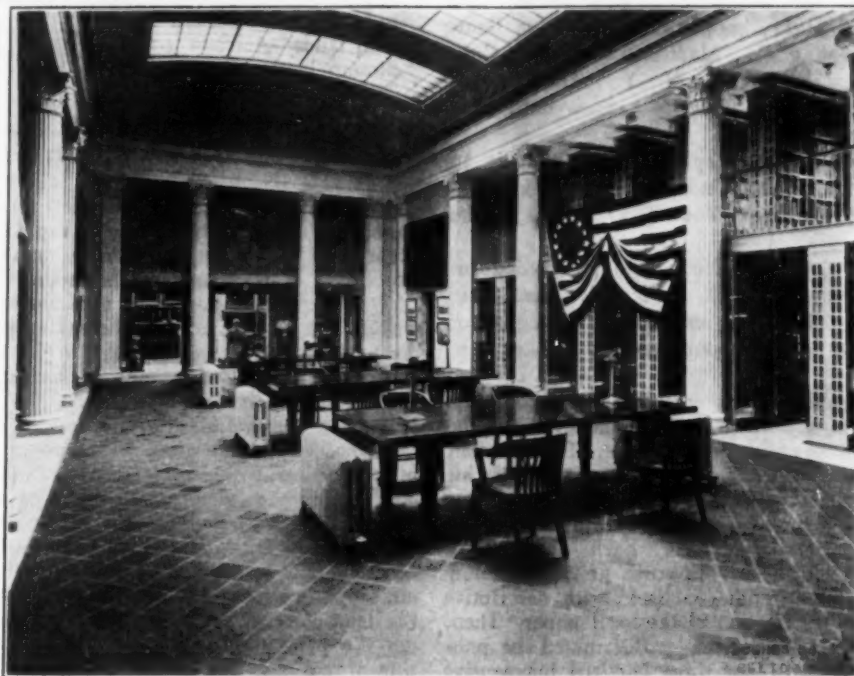
The pamphlets are subject headed and arranged alphabetically by subjects. A card reference in the catalog follows other cross references on a given subject, e. g.

CHILD LABOR (in red)

Material on this subject will also be found in the pamphlet collection.

Folders of cover paper for clippings are obtained from the local printer, cut according to the size of the filing case, and folded. In these folders are pasted the valuable clippings; or small pamphlets on one subject are collected by means of the pasting strip (U-file-M Binder Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Pamphlets are not accessioned, but cataloged as books and shelved when they are unwieldy for the pamphlet file and are important. Government bulletins and other pamphlets coming in periodically are filed with the other magazines in the Schultz boxes (Schultz Paper Box Co., Roberts and Superior Street, Chicago.)



ROBERT F. HAYES, JR., Librarian
WYATT & NOLTING, Architects

View showing the Four Tier book stack extending up through the reading room floor of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

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If there is filing space for newspapers to lie flat, the Cado binder (Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., New York City) is one of the best.

Loose pictures collected and mounted form a file very welcome to teachers and club women. These are arranged by subject or artist and lent as pamphlets and books.

The question of a complete catalog for the library is one which remains unsolved for the village library with limited funds. The librarian of Lisbon, New Hampshire, has hit upon a happy advertising scheme which does away with some of its perplexities. Each new lot of books—juvenile, fiction, and non-fiction—is listed with descriptive notes for publication in the local paper. Then, before the type for this is distributed the publisher prints two or three hundred inexpensive little folders. These are two-leaved, attractive in appearance, and are handed to the borrowers as they come for their books. At the close of the fiscal year the year's accessions are printed with the librarian's report in the *Town Report* and thus every family in town receives the list. Any person can have a complete list of the library books by tying the leaves of the various reports together, and thus, while the great cost of a catalog is saved, and a tool is at hand which answers most of the questions asked of the catalog of a small library.

Filing of blue prints. *Filing*, Oct., 1919, p. 479.

Handling blue prints too large to be folded and placed in vertical files is a difficult proposition. Tin tubes are expensive and cumbersome and flat filing drawers are not flexible enough. Cases for filing maps and blue prints are also expensive. Seven years' use of the following filing system has proved it good: The maps and blue prints are tightly rolled, tied at each end with red tape and labeled one inch from the top. Each label reads exactly like its index card and carries a number. The maps, when rolled and securely fastened, were divided according to the classification and put into little pens made like those holding umbrellas in the department stores. To

use a simple illustration: geographical maps were placed in one section. In another the pens were labelled A, B, C, etc.

Coal lands—A

Swamp lands—B

Grazing lands—C

Paper preservation in India. W. Raitt. *Library Miscellany*, July and October, 1918. p. 41-46.

PAPER PRESERVA- TION

In India climatic conditions predispose to more rapid change and deterioration in paper than in temperate latitudes. Therefore, particular care must be exercised that no free acid is allowed to get into the paper in process of manufacture. Another enemy to paper preservation is an excessive amount of china clay introduced as cheap loading. The more clay the less fibre and resistance to deterioration. The use of starch in connection with the introduction of china clay and in the calendering or glazing surface is harmful because the starch attracts the destructive insects as well as the microscopic ferments and organisms with which the very atmosphere of India is filled, especially during the monsoon. It is the gelatine or starch and not the paper fibre itself which attracts these tiny organisms. Mr. Raitt states that in India, the government has not as yet given the subject of paper preservation any serious consideration. From the knowledge of the rag substitute introduced during the last fifty years and of the impurities which their use has fostered, it is safe to predict that fifty years hence most of the books published during the last fifty years, as well as most of Government's written and printed records, will be unreadable while those of earlier era will still be quite sound.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 14-17. At New York.

Annual Meeting of the Special Libraries Association.

Association Headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin.

April 30-May 1. At Atlantic City.

Joint Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Special meeting of the American Library Association.

Headquarters for both meetings at the Hotel Chelsea.

May 31-June 5. At Colorado Springs, Colo.
Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Walter S. Bucklin, president of the Library Mutual Insurance Company, announces that the company is to install a library in the home office in Boston. It is planned to make this a very complete collection of material relating to insurance.

NEW YORK

Norwich. The citizens of Norwich last year, voted \$100,000 for a library building to be erected as a county war memorial with proper memorial features. Plans and specifications are completed, and before advertising for bids for erection the city is awaiting the county's action, and expression as to whether it desires to join and contribute an additional \$50,000 on behalf of Follett Law Library, which is a county library, or whether the plans must be cut down and the library building be made merely a city or "Norwich" memorial. Unless building costs soar and become prohibitive, it is hoped that the library's construction and erection may be accomplished during the coming summer and autumn.

Syracuse. The librarian's report for 1919 shows an increase in receipts from local taxation, the amount recorded being \$64,000 as contrasted with \$57,500 in 1918. The amount paid for salaries was \$32,728, as against \$25,250 in 1918. Comparisons in expenditures for other items show a decrease in book maintenance from \$11,707.96 in 1918 to \$10,628.63 in 1919; a decrease in periodicals from \$1,521.19 in 1918 to \$334 in 1919; and a slight increase in the amount advanced for binding—\$3,767.97 in 1919, \$3,527.47 in 1918.

OHIO

Cleveland. Comparing the report of the Cleveland Public Library for the year 1917 with that of 1918, we find taxation standing at \$419,696 in the earlier year and at \$512,395 in the latter. In 1917, \$41,044 was expended for book maintenance, \$6,496 for periodicals and \$19,208 for binding; while in 1918, the amounts were recorded as \$50,607 for books, \$4,896 for periodicals and \$16,767 for binding. The salaries for library service increased from \$222,728 in 1917 to \$268,527 in 1918. But the sums expended on new buildings decreased from \$26,050.59 in 1917 to \$23,373.11 in 1918.

As a reading year, 1918 falls below 1917, for the report shows a total of 3,133,900 volumes lent for home use in 1918 as against 3,410,166 in 1917. The number of borrowers registered in 1918 is recorded as 36,067, while the previous year listed a total of 40,230.

GEORGIA

Cedartown. The contract has just been let for a public library to cost \$25,000. \$7000 of this amount is a bequest from A. K. Hawkes of Atlanta and the remainder was raised by popular subscription. C. T.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has a volunteer study group of younger assistants who are meeting on two evenings a month for a course of lectures or conferences on the English novel under the leadership of Lora A. Rich, of the library staff, in charge of book selection. The adjournment of the Training Class on February 1st and the appointment of its members to fill urgent vacancies caused the interruption of Miss Rich's course in book selection, and her offer to meet the class and continue the lectures was joyfully accepted by the members. A suggestion that others from the staff might attend brought out forty-three besides the sixteen from the Class at the opening session, all of whom, as well as the lecturer, are giving their own time, and in many cases are making long trips from far-distant branches after working hours. In response to such proof of general interest Miss Rich has expanded her course to cover at least three months. As an example, in these distracting days of the library spirit militant manifested alike in the study group and its leader, we think the above is worth mentioning. From the standpoint of the Library it is gratifying to note that many of these young people come from the large body of untrained assistants added to the staff during the past few years in an effort to keep the doors open.

The Library Board at its budget meeting in January completed the revision of the salary schedules begun in September, 1919, but extended only to the lower grades at that time. The entire scale has now been raised in amounts aggregating from fifteen to thirty per cent in salaries up to \$1,200 and from fifteen to ten per cent in salaries above that figure. The total amount added to the annual payroll by

18

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this action is close to \$100,000. The payroll for 570 persons amounts to \$565,000, which is over 60% of the entire budget for the year. The following is the complete salary scale for all graded employes. Branch librarians are included in Grades II, III and IV, according to a classification based mainly on volume of circulation.

Junior Assistants, Grade I. Group A, \$780; Group B (after six months in grade) \$840; Group C (after one year in grade) \$900; Group D (after two years in grade) \$960; Group E (after three years in grade) \$1020.

Senior Assistants, Grade II. Group A, \$1080; Group B (after one year in grade) \$1140; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1200; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1260; Group E (after four years in grade) \$1320.

Principal Assistants, Grade III. Group A \$1380; Group B (after one year in grade), \$440; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1500; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1560.

Head Assistants, Grade IV. Group A. \$1620; Group B (after one year in grade), \$1680; Group C (after two years in grade), \$1740; Group D (after three years in grade) \$1800; Group E (after four years in grade), \$1860; Group F (after five years in grade) \$1920.

Division Chiefs, Grade V. \$1980—\$3300.

Pages. Group A, \$600; Group B (after six months in grade) \$660; Group C (after one year in grade) \$720.

Multigraph Operators. Group A, \$960; Group B (after one year in grade) \$1020; Group C (after two years in grade) \$1080.

Book Repairers and Typists. Group A, \$720; Group B (after six months in grade) \$780; Group C (after year and one-half in grade) \$840.

C. B. R.

MISSOURI

The 1917-1918 report of the Missouri Library Commission as given in the *Library Messenger* for December tells of new buildings erected in the towns of Macon, Monroe City, Nevada, Shelbina, Aurora, and Brookfield. Most of these are Carnegie libraries and in nearly every case the buildings have now been completed and opened for general use.

COLORADO

Denver. The Denver Public Library plans to extend facilities thru four new branches. The work on the Park Hill branch has already been

begun and it is expected that the building will be completed late in the summer. Its book capacity will be about 8,000 volumes. The good-sized auditorium in the basement will be open free to all public meetings in this section. There will be library quarters, too, in the new Globeville community house, plans for which have been completed. Besides the large reading room with a 5000-volume capacity, there will be a librarian's room and a long room convertible into two rooms by a sliding wall. One of these is equipped for demonstration cooking lessons and both can be used for Americanization classes which will be conducted as an activity of the extension division of the University of Colorado. The larger auditorium will have a good dancing floor for community dances, a stage and light gymnastic equipment, with shower baths adjoining. A building site is being investigated by the library board for erecting in Elyria the eighth specially planned branch library building of Denver. The fourth new branch library will be opened shortly for four days and two nights in the week in a large rented room conveniently located to serve the First Avenue and Broadway section.

CALIFORNIA

The Annual Statistics number of *News Notes of California Libraries* shows that there are in that state 43 county free libraries (39 in operation); 4 library district libraries; 4 high school district libraries; 136 libraries supported by city taxation; 53 towns or districts with free public libraries that are included in county free library service; 67 law libraries, of which 55 are county law libraries; 58 county teachers' libraries; 373 libraries in educational institutions, of which 6 are universities, 7 colleges, 7 normal schools, 288 public high schools, 65 private schools and other institutions; 46 miscellaneous institution libraries and 69 association or society libraries; and 30 subscription libraries. In connection with the above are 3,622 branches and deposit stations, not the least appreciated of which—the Gruver Branch in Monterey County—recording a total of only 23 volumes, was established, so Anne Hadden reports, for a family of children living away up in the Arroyo Seco, too far away to attend school, but taught by their mother at home.

There are 200 library buildings in the state of which 169 were gifts, and of these gifts 142 were from Andrew Carnegie.

The total reported circulation for California libraries for 1918-1919 is given as 13,445,634. The total reported income for that year was \$4,169,475.36.



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